The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXX.—NO. 10. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897. PRICE, 3 CENTS

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

☞ The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE DIVISION

On and after January 4th, 1897, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MA'L P M	P. M.
Philadelphia	‡7.25	‖10.20	‡2.02	‖3.46	‖5:59	7.45
Baltimore	6.25	8.50	12.05	3.00	5:27	11.56
Wilmington	8.13	11.04	2.50	4.27	6:53	
Farnhurst	f 8.22		f 2.58			
New Castle	8.27		3.03		7:06	
State Road	f8.33		f 3.08		f 7:11	
Bear	f8.38		f 3.13		7:16	
Porter	8.45			4.51	7:22	
Kirkwood	8.50		f 3.22		7:28	
Mt. Pleasant	8.59		f 3.31		f 7:36	
Armstrong	f 9.03				7:40	
Middletown	9.08	11.50	3.40	5.16	7:46	12.39
Townsend	9.17		f 3.48	5.25	7:54	
Blackbird	f 9.22		f 3.52		f 7:59	
Gr'n Spring	f 9.27		f 3.58		f8:05	
Clayton	9.33	12.07	4.05	5.37	8:10	12.57
Smyrna, LV	9.33	11.57	3.52	5.27	8:00	
Brenford	f9.38		f 4.10		f8:15	
Cheswold	f9.43		f 4.15		f8:21	
Dupont			f 4.18			
Dover	9.58	12.23	4.25	5.56	8:31	1.16
Wyoming	10.05	12.29	4.31	6.02	8:37	a 1.24
Woodside	f10.11		f 4.37			
Viola	f10.15		f 4.41			
Felton	10.20	f12.40	4.46	6.14		a 1.38
Harrington	10.32	12.53	5.02	6.34		1.50
Farmington	f10.40	a 1.00		f 6.32		
Greenwood	f10.48	a 1.07		f 6.40		
Bridgeville	10.56	f 1.15		6.49		a 2.1a
Cannons	f11.01			f 6.54		
Seaford	11.11	1.26		7.02		2.28
Laurel	11.22	f 1.36		7.13		f 2.3a
Delmar	11.32	1.46		7.24		2.56
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL P. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS P. M
Delmar	11.08			8.00	‡2.26	‡3.45
Laurel	f 1.21			8.10	2.36	3.56
Seaford	1.34			8.24	‡2.46	4.10
Cannons				f 8.31		f 4.18
Bridgeville	p 1.48			8.37	f 2.57	4.25
Greenwood				f 8.45		f 4.33
Farmington				f 8.53		f 4.41
Harrington	2.22		8.05	9.06	3.18	5.22
Felton	2.32		8.14	9.16	‡ 3.28	5.01
Viola			f8.18	f 9.20		f 5:05
Woodside			f8.22	f 9.24		f 5:9
Wyoming	2:44	‡7.00	f8.29	9.31	‡ 3.39	5:16
Dover	2.50	7.05	8.35	9.38	3.45	5:23
Dupont		7.10				
Cheswold		7.16		f 9.48		f 5:32
Brenford		7.21		f 9.53		f 5:36
Smyrna, LV		7.16	8.42	9.49	3.52	5:27
Clayton	3.06	7.26	8.52	9.59	4.02	5:41
Gr'n Spring		f7.30				f 5:46
Blackbird		f7.36		f10.08		f 5:52
Townsend		7.41	9 06	10.13	4.15	5:57
Middletown	3.29	7.51	9.15	10.23	4.24	6:06
Armstrong		f7.55				f 6:10
Mt Pleasant		7.59		f10.32		6:14
Kirkwood		8.08		10.40		6:25
Porter		8.15	9 34	10.46	4.41	6:30
Bear		f8.20		f10.51		6:35
State Road		f8.25		f10.56		6:39
New Castle		8.31	9.45	11.02		6:44
Farnhurst		f8.36	f9.50	f11.07		
Wilmington	4.15	8.45	9.58	11.17	5.05	6:56
Baltimore	5.31	10.40	11.15	12.40	6.55	8:43
Philadelphia	5.10	9.32	10.46	12.05	5.52	7:51
	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m

‖ Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.

"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.

"|" Stops to leave passengers from Middle town and points south.

"§" Stops to let off passengers from points south of Harrington.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 12.10 a. m. and 9.51 p m., daily, 8.13, 11.15, a. m., 2.50, 4.30 6 15, 6.53, p. m., week days. Leave New Castle 6.30 a. m. and 10 19 p m., daily, 8.31, 9.45, 11.02 a. m., 1.18, 5 36, 6 44, 7.22 p. m., week-days.

Express trains leaving Harrington 8.05 a. m., and arriving at 6.34 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way stations 10.37 a. m. week-days, 6.28 p m Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only. Returning train leaves Franklin City 5.52 a. m., week-days, 1.45 p m Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only.

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1.43 p. m., week days Returning, leave Chincoteague 4.42 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown and Lewes at 10.37 a. m., 6.28 p. m., week-days Returning, leave Lewes 8.45 a. m., 3 20 p. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Berlin, 10.37 a. m. week-days and 6.28 p. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only. Returning, leave Berlin 6.59 a m and 2.48 p m Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday only.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9.22 a. m., and 5.30 p. m., week days Returning, leave Centreville 6.50 a. m., and 1.40 p. m., week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 7.38 a. m., and 5.45 p. m., week days. Returning, leave Oxford 6.55 a. m., and 1 40 p. m., week-days.

CAMBRIDGE & SEAFORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.15 a. m., week-days, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 7.05 p. m. Returning, leave Cambridge 6.20 a. m. week-days and 2.47 p. m. Tuesdays. Thursdays and Saturdays

CONNECTION.—At Porter, with Newark and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton, with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad. At Harrington, with Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke, and Peninsula Railroads.

J. B. HUTCHISON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

B. & O. Railroad.

Schedule in effect January 24th, 1897.
TRAINS LEAVE DELAWARE AVENUE
WILMINGTON DEPOT EAST BOUND.

‡ Express trains.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

New York, week-days, ‡3.13, ‡10.25, a. m ‡12.21, 12.29, ‡3.28 5.32, 7 39, 11 p. m Sundays, ‡3.13, ‡11.25, a. m. ‡3.28, 5.32, ‡7.39, ‡11.00 p. m.

Philadelphia, week-days, ‡3.13, 5.55, 6.40, ‡7.20, 7.36, ‡8.25, 9.15, ‡10.01, ‡10.25, 11.20, a. m., ‡12.21, 12.40, 12.29, ‡3.28, 3.50, 5.32, 6.30, ‡7.39, 9.15 ‡11.00 p. m. Sundays, ‡3.13, 7.36, 8.50, ‡11.25 a. m. 12.20, ‡3.28, 3.50, 5.32, 6.30, ‡7.39, 9.15, ‡11.00, p. m.

Chester, week-days, ‡3.13, 5.55, 6.40, ‡7.20, 7.36, ‡8.25 ‡9.15, ‡10.01, ‡10.25, 11.20 a.m., 12.40, 12.29, 3.50, 5.32, 6.30, ‡7.39, 9.15, 11 p. m. Sundays, ‡3.13, 7.36, 8 50, ‡11.25 a. m., 12 20, 3 28, 3.50, 5 32, 6 30, ‡ 39, 9.15, ‡11.00, p. m.

Atlantic City, week-days, ‡7.20, a. m., ‡12.21, ‡2.29, p. m., Sundays, ‡7.36 a. m.

Cape May, week-days, m., ‡8.25 a m, ‡2.29 p m.

Baltimore and Washington, week-days, ‡4.18 ‡7.20, ‡8.49, 11 a. m., ‡12.55, 12.07, 2.54, 4.06, 4.57 ‡6.16, ‡8 19 p. m. Sundays, ‡4.13, 7.02, ‡8.4 a m., ‡12.55, 12.07, 2.54, 4.57, ‡8 19 p. m Baltimore and way stations, daily. 7.20, a. m 2.54 p.m.

Newark, Del., week-days, ‡4.13, 7.20, ‡8.49 ‡11 a. m., 2.54, ‡4 03, ‡4.57, ‡6.16, 7.35, ‡8.19, ‡12.55 p m.

Sundays, ‡4.13, 7.20, ‡8.49 a. m. 2.54, ‡4.57, 7.35, ‡8.19p. m.

Pittsburg, week-days, ‡6.16, p. m., Sundays, 4 57 p m.

Chicago via Cincinnati and Indianapolis ‡8.49 a m daily.

Cincinnati and St. Louis, daily ‡12.55, and ‡8.19, p. m.

New Orleans and Memphis via Bristol and Chattanooga, week days ‡6.16 p. m. Sundays, ‡4.57. Through sleepers to Memphis and New Orleans.

Sinerly accommodation, daily 7.20, a. m., 2.54, 7.35, p. m:

Landenburg accommodation, week-days, 10.37, a. m., 2.54 4.57, p. m. Sundays, 10, a. m., 4.57, p. m.

Leave Market Street Station

Philadelphia, week-days, 3 30 p m

Baltimore, week-days, 3.50 p. m.,

Landenburg and way stations, week days, 6.45, 10 30, a. m., 2.50, 5.20, p. m. Sundays, 9.55, a. m., 5.20, p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street Station for Wilmington, week-days, 13.30, 6.15 7.10, 18.15 9 30, ‡10 20, 11.30, a. m., ‡12.20, ‡1.36 1.50, ‡3.30, ‡4.20, 4.30, ‡5 15, 15.41, 6 00, 6.30, 17.40, 8.45, ‡11.35, p m.

Sundays, ‡3.30, ‡8.15, 9.00, 11.30, a. m., ‡12.20, ‡1.36, 1.50, ‡4.20, 4 30, 6 30, ‡7.40 11.35, p. m.

Toledo and Detroit *4.13 a m., *4.57 p. m. and * 4.19 p. m., daily:

Telephone, 198.

Rates to Western points lower than via any other line.

O. SCULL, General Passenger Agent.
M. GREENE, General Manager.

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache,

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain-Killer

It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere.

25c. and 50c. bottles.

HARPER' SMAGAZINE
IN 1897.

FICTION: The Martian, the new novel by Du Maurier, the eagerly expected successor to "Trilby," begun in October Number, 1896, with illustrations from the author's drawings. A new novel by Frank R. Stockton—developing a Twentieth Century Renaissance—Full of humorous situations and characteristically illustrated. A Pair of Patient Lovers, by William Dean Howells. Other striking novelettes by American authors. Short stories by Mark Twain, Thomas Nelson Page, Richard Harding Davis, Owen Wister, John Kendrick Bangs, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Octave Thanet, Mary E. Wilkins, and other popular writers.

SCIENCE: Story of the Progress of Science during the Nineteeth Century, a series of papers by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, supplemented by contributions on special subjects by expert scientists. Articles on the relations of curious psychological manifestations to physiology by Dr. Andrew Wilson.

AMERICAN FEATURES: The Mexico of To-day, a series by Charles F. Lummis, splendidly illustrated—the result of a recent visit to Mexico undertaken for HARPER'S MAGAZINE. Mexico is preeminently a silver-producing country, and its monetary operation rest entirely on a silver basis. Owing to the keen discussion of certain economic problems in connection with issues of urgent importance in American politics, these papers, will command general attention. American Historical Papers by Woodrow Wilson, John Bach MacMaster, and James Barnes. The true story of Sheridan's Ride, by Gen. G. A. Forsyth. Continuation of Howell's Personal Reminiscences of eminent literary Americans.

AFRICA AND THE EAST: White Man's Africa, a fully illustrated series of papers by Poultney Bigelow, the result of personal observations during a recent trip to Africa, covering the whole field of European exploitation of that country. Illustrated articles by Stephen Bonsal on the transformations going on in Eastern Siberia, recently visited by the author. Hungarian Sketches, written and drawn by F. Hopkinson Smith. The full story of the recent Coronation of the Czar, by Richard Harding Davis, illustrated by R. Caton Woodville, who was commissioned by Queen Victoria to paint a picture of the ceremony.

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Harper's Weekly
IN 1897.

With the end of 1896 HARPER'S WEEKLY will have lived forty years. In that time it has participated with all the zeal and power at its command in the great political events of the most interesting and important period in the history of the country, and it has spread before its readers the accomplishment of science, arts, and letters for the instruction of the human mind and the amelioration of human conditions and of manners.

What the WEEKLY has been in its spirit and purpose, these have been manifested principally in its editorial pages, it will continue to be.

It is impossible to announce with precision all that the WEEKLY will contain during the year 1897. It were as easy to announce what is about to happen in the world, what triumphs for good government are to be won, what advances of the people are to be made, what is to be the outcome of the continuous struggle between the spirits of the war and peace, what is to happen in the far East, what is to be the state of Europe twelve months hence, what new marvels of science are to be revealed, or what are to be the achievement, of arts and letters, for the WEEKLY is to be a pictorial record of all this.

Cartoons will continue to be a feature.

Serial Stories. A New England story by Miss Mary E. Wilkins, will begin in January A tale of a Greek uprising against the Turks by Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo," will follow. A sequel to "The House-Boat on the Styx," by Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, illustrated by Mr. Peter Newell.

More Short Stories will appear in the WEEKLY than it has been possible to publish during 1896.

Departments: Mr. W. D. Howells's "Life and Letters" have been among the most charming features of periodical literature; Mr. E. S. Martin, and others will contribute observations on what is going on in "This Busy World;" "Amateur Sport" will remain the most important department of its kind in the country.

The WEEKLY will continue to present to its readers the world's news most interesting to Americans, to make important advances in both the literary and artistic features, and to retain for itself the leading place in the illustrated journalism of the world.

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Harper's Bazar
IN 1897.

The BAZAR, a thoroughly up-to-date periodical for women, will enter upon its Thirtiet Volume in 1897.

As a fashion journal it is unsurpassed, and is an indispensible requisite for every well-dressed woman. Katharine De Forest writes a weekly letter on current fashions from Paris. In New York Fashions, and in the fortnightly pattern-sheet supplement, ladies find full details, directions, and diagrams for gowns, wraps, and children's clothing. Sandoz, Baude, and Chapuis draw and engrave the newest and finest Parisian designs every week.

The serials for 1897 will be: The Red Bridge Neighborhood, by Maria Louise Pool; and Father Quinnallon, by Octava Thanet. Short stories will be constantly presented by brilliant writers, among whom are Mary E. Wilkins, Harriet Prescott, Spofford, Marion Harland, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Viola Roseboro, and Margaret Sutton Briscoe.

What Woman are Doing in various parts of the Union well form a series of special interest.

Other interesting features are *The-Out-Door Woman*, devoted to healthful sports and pastimes; *Music*, a weekly critical summary of music in New York; *Amateur; Theatricals, Embroidery and Needlework, Ceremony and Etiquette, Good Housekeeping*, "What Girls are Doing," "*current Social Events*," and *Personals* gleaned from original sources.

Women and Men. Colonel T. W. Higginson will continue his valuable essays.

Answers to Correspondents. This column is conducted for the benefit and convenience of readers, and all questions received are answered in rotation, as promptly and fully as practicable.

Art. The Bazar is a notable picture-gallery, reproducing the most beautiful works of American and foreign artists, as presented in the annual Paris and New York exhibition.

Wit and Humor. Everybody turns for a hearty laugh to the Bazar's last page.

An All-round Woman's Paper.—What more appropriate gift can be made to wife, daughter or sister than a subscription to Harper's Bazar? Secure it as a welcome visitor in your household for 1897.

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The False Summons

THE red curtains were drawn, the fire blazed cheerily on the hearth and the click of the sleety rain against the window panes only seemed to heighten the enjoyment within, where a shaded lamp gave out its serene glow, and the pictured folds of an ancient Chinese screen shut all possible and impossible draughts away from the ruddy fireside.

Doctor Field sat on one side, with the newspaper in his lap; Mrs. Field sat on the other, tranquilly occupied in darning stockings, while a chubby year-old lay asleep in his crib, just where the firelight touched its curls with fleeting glimpses of gold.

"Well," said the doctor, letting the newspaper slip down to the floor, "this is comfortable. I don't often get an evening at home since--Hello! What's that? Some one knocking at the kitchen door."

Mrs. Field rose and answered the summons. Presently she came back.

"It's Milo York, doctor," said she.

"Milo York, eh?" Doctor Field's countenance changed as he spoke.

"Didn't I tell Milo York never to darken my door again?"

"But he's hungry, my dear," pleaded the gentle woman, "and homeless. Mr. Evarton has turned him away, and—"

"I don't blame Mr. Evarton," tartly interrupted her husband. "A miserable drunken loafer, who—"

"I don't think he has been drinking to-night. He looks pale and tired. He says he has had nothing to eat since noon, and has no place to sleep."

"That's no affair of mine!" retorted Doctor Field, who, though free-hearted and hospitably inclined in geneaal, had hardened his heart like flint against this particular specimen of humanity.

Mrs. Field still hesitated.

"What shall I tell him?" she added.

"Tell him to go about his business." returned the doctor, energetically stirring the fire until a stream of sparks flew up the chimney.

Mrs. Field closed the door, and went back to the kitchen porch.

"Milo," said she, "my husband will have nothing to say to you."

"I don't blame him much," dejectedly responded Milo York, who was, indeed, an unpromising looking subject with his unkept hair hanging over his brow, his garments in rags and the end of his nose chilled and purpled with the bitter night air.

"But it's a dreadful night," softly added Mrs. Field. "Wait out here—the porch will shelter you from the rain. The coffee pot is on the stove yet, and I'll bring you a plate of bread and cold meat and a bowl of milk."

"thankee, ma'am," said the tramp, gathering himself, like a heap of rags, into the corner to wait.

He drank his coffee and ate his supper like a famished hound, and then Mrs. Field gave him an old tattered shawl, long since cast aside by her husband.

"Take this," she said, "lie down in the barn loft; there's plenty of good sweet hay there. But be sure you're off before the doctor comes out in the morning."

"Thankee, ma'am," again replied the man; and he disappeared like a shadow into the howling tempest

"Where have you been all this time? suspiciously queried the doctor, as his wife come into the softly illuminated arch of the Chinese screen again.

Mrs. Field turned scarlet under his penetrating glance.

"I—I only gave Milo a little—something to eat and drink," she faltered. "You know the Good Book says, 'Turn not away thy face from the poor man!'"

"Yes," gruly coughed the doctor, "but I guess the Good Book din't make any allowance for tramps. And I tell you what, Dolly, it isn't safe to harbor these miserable wretches, with Aunt Dorothy's silver tea-set in the house, let alone your own spoons and forks especially as I am obliged to be so much from home."

Mrs. Field sewed on in silence; she was almost sorry she had told poo Milo York about that snug corner in the hay-loft, but she lacked courage to confess the whole thing to her husband.

"It will be all right, I dare say." she told herself. "But Milo York mustn't come hanging around here any more."

In the dead of the tempestuous night, there came a ring at the doceor's night bell. Old Mr. Castleton was very ill—dying, perhaps! The doctor was wanted at once.

With a yawn, our good Esculapius rose out of his warm bed, dressed himself and saddling old Roan, set out on his midnight ride of six long miles. But when he reached Castleton Court, all was still and dark. He rang two or three times before a night-capped head popped out of the window—that of the old squire himself.

"Hear, dear!" said Squire Castleton. "what is the matter? Nobody ill I hope."

"I? Not a bit of it!" said the squire in surprise.

"Didn't you send for me?"

"No, I didn't, and if you've got any thing more to say, you'd better come in out of this storm and say it."

"No said Doctor Field setting his teeth together, "I'll not come in thank you."

"It ain't a joke, is it?

"I'm afraid it's something more serious than a joke. Good-night."

Turning to old Roan's head, the doctor set spurs to him and trotted rapidly away. Evidently the night call was a concerted plan—a plan to leave his home unprotected—and his mind turned, with keen distrust, to Milo York and his tale of distress.

"God keep Dolly and the little one safe until I get home again!" he muttered, between his closed lips, "Faster, Roan, faster!" with a touch of the whip, which was scarcely needed, so thoroughly did the good horse enter into the spirit of his rider. "You know not how much may depend upon your speed to-night."

Meanwhile Mrs. Field, who had just fell into a restless slumber, after locking the door behind her husband, was unwontedly startled again by a low, continuous sound like the rasping of some hard instrument. She sat up in bed and listened a moment. Under her window the sound of subdued voices audible, even above the rattle and roar of the storm.

"Burglars!" she gasped to herself. "And my husband is gone—and—Oh! Milo York is at the bottom of this! How wrong it was of me to give him shelter in the barn!"

Springing to her feet she threw on a dressing-gown, and hurried to the cupboard, where her few simple treasures were kept, besides the square morocco case containing Aunt Dorothy's service of solid, old fashioned siver. She turned the key and was just dropping it into her pocket, when a rude grasp fell on her arm.

"No, you don't!" muttered a gruff voice. "Give that here!"

Mrs. Field's heart turned chill as death as she found herself face to face with a tall, ruffianly man, whose face was half hidden by a sort of visor or make of black leather, while another man was busily engaged in ransacking the bureau opposite.

"Give it here," he said savagely, "or" grasping the throat of the sleeping baby. who had awakened with a cry of infant terror. "I'll wring the brat's neck as if it were a chicken's."

Mrs. Field gave a shriek of affright, but at the same second a stunning blow from a spade handle felled the man opposite, like a log, to the floor, and a strong hand, twisting itself, vicelike, in the neckerchief of the nearest villian compelled him to loose his hold of the child.

"You will, will you," thundered Milo York. "Not if I know it, I guess!"

Suddenly closing with the burglar, there ensued a desperate struggle for a minute or two, during which Mrs. Field's blood seemed turning to ice within her veins. It was brief, however, Milo flung his opponent heavily to the ground, and, tearing one of the sheets from the bed, he twisted it around him, knotting it here and there, until the cowardly burglar lay helpless and pinioned at his feet.

"I'd oughter cut your throat," said Milo, "a-fighing babies and women, you mean skunk, you! But I won't I'll leave you to the law, and if that don't grip you tight enough, I ain't no good guesser!"

With equal rapidity, he tied the hands and feet of the other man, who still lay insensible on the floor.

"Is—is he dead?" gasped poor Mrs. Field, scarcely daring to look in that direction.

"No—he ain't got his deserts," Milo answered, wiping the sweat from his brow. "He'll live to be hanged yet, ma'am, never fear."

At this moment the sound of old Roan's gallop on the half frozen road struck like welcome music on Mrs. Field's ears.

"My husband!" she cried hysterically. "My husband!"

Milo York went down and unfastened the door—the burglars had effected their entrance through the parlor window—and Doctor Field found himself face to face with the tramp.

"York!" he exclaimed.

"Yes, sir, 'York'" nodded Milo. "And if it hadn't been for York, your wife and the little un would have been in a bad fix."

"Oh, husband," shrieked Mrs. Field flinging herself into his arms, "Milo York has saved our lives!"

"I ain't altogether sartain about that," added Milo, "but I guess I've saved your money and valuables."

"But how came you here?" questioned the doctor.

"—was sleeping out in the barn; she told me I could. She gave me a blanket and food and drink when I was most ready to drop. God bless her! I heerd their footstep just after you had gone out, and I suspicioned as all wasn't right. So I just got up and crept after them, and here they is," with a nod toward the two captives on the floor. "And if you'll lend a hand, doctor, we'll h'ist 'em out into the hall, where they won't interfere with folks, and then I'll gb over to the village for the constable and the handcuffs."

"How can I reward you for this Milo?" said Doctor Field, in tones stifled by deep emotion.

"I don't want no reward," said Milo, stoutly. "I'd have done more nor that for her," with a twitch of his head toward Mrs. Field. "Ah, sir, you don't know the sort of feeling a man has for the only person in all the world as holds out a helping hand when he's ready to drop with hunger and faintness! And now," more briskly, "I'll go."

"Dolly," said the doctor, as the honest fellow vanished, "what would have become of us all to night if you had not been more merciful and tender hearted than I? God be praised that your sweet woman nature gained the victory!"

That was the last midnight alarm that our doctor's family ever sustained. The two burglars, discovered to be old and experienced hands at the business, were safely lodged in State prison for the longest possible term; the gang was effectually broken up, and the neighborhood was at peace again.

Milo York is an objectless, despised tramp no longer. He is Doctor Field's "hired man" now, as much a friend as a servant, and you may see him, any sunny day, at work in the garden, with the baby playing around him.

"All I wanted was a chance," Milo York says.

SMILE WHENEVER YOU CAN.

When things don't go to suit you
And the world seems upside down,
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown;
Since life is oft perplexing,
'Tis much the wisest plan
To bear all the trials bravely
And smile whene'er you can.

Why should you dread the morrow,
And thus despoil to-day?
For when you borrow trouble
You always have to pay.
It is a good old maxim,
Which should be often preached—
Don't cross the bridge before you
Until the bridge in reached.

You might be spared much sighing
If you would keep in mind
The thought that good and evil
Are always here combined,
There must be something wanting,
And, though you roll in wealth,
You may miss from your casket
That precious jewel—health.

And though you're strong and sturdy
You may have an empty purse
(And earth has many trials
Which I consider worse);
But whether joy or sorrow
Fill up your mortal span,
'Twill make your pathway brighter
To smile whenever you can.

Infancy and Childhood.

There is a conviction prevalent that a child which is left so completely to itself as the method previously described would indicate will, at least during babyhood, be slow and dull, and will feel bored for lack of interests. But in reality the undisturbed child, while serene and sweet, is in every waking moment also unusually and uniformaly active and gay. He discovers and interprets gradually and naturally both the small ego and the great non-ego; and since he discovers them from the standpoint of his infant observation, not forced prematurely from the point of view of the adult mind, he will find in the process endless amusement without disturbance or excitement.

The sense of touch is the last of the powers to be wiped out by the oncoming of death; it is also the first to develop in the new born infant. The first sensations of this outer life are usually not agreeable to the new-born child. His feeble wail, a protest against the wide unknown, seems to invite our compassion, and usually tempts the attendants to offer injudicious petting. If, however, the first feeble sense of touch is used to give the child a point of contact with the new world, a baby even a few hours old unless it isin pain, will be comforted if it be allowed to clutch in its tiny fist the finger of some friendly hand.

The prehensile powers of a baby are proportionately much greater than those of a mature man. Many children when only a few weeks old, are able to sustain their weight by hanging by the arms. Through this ability to grasp and hold whatever comes in contact with their curving fingers comes their first self taught lesson, and their first means of diversion and investigation.

When we entertain and amuse an infant, we do not help in its essential development, but rather hinder its normal growth. We excite and weaken it; but nature teaches and strengthens the infant mind. A child three months old, already observing a difference in sounds and in colors, and formulating, even though feebly, the personality of those around him, faces literally the whole world of material sensations, and will gain more new information by his own unaided perception than either the father or mother could possibly acquire in a much longer time without an attack of nervous exhaustion. We cannot prevent this natural rapid development, nor would we wish to do so; but we need to avoid with the utmost care either interfering with or accelerating its progress. All the environment of a child should remain as nearly as possible the same day by day. New rooms, strange faces, unusual sounds or sights, should be avoided, in order that he may learn to know the "I" and "not I" in their simplest forms, and with the minimum strain upon the nervous system. Harpers Bazar.

The Shakers have made a discovery which is destined to accomplish much good. Realizing that three-fourths of all our sufferings arise from stomach troubles, that the country is literally filled with people who cannot eat and digest food, without subsequently suffering pain and distress, and that many are starving, wasting to mere skeletons, because their food does them no good, they have devoted much study and thought to the subject, and the result is this discovery of their digestive Cordial.

A little book can be obtained from your druggist that will point out the way of relief at once. An investigation will cost nothing and will result in much good.

Children all hate to take Castor Oil, but not Laxol, which is palatable.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 a year.

Washington ... Letter

SENATOR Sherman has said enough to let all the world know what the Cuban policy of President McKinley will be. To boil it down, President McKinley proposes to let the Spaniards and Cubans fight it out without taking sides, and to let both understand that American citizenship has got to be respected, something that has not been done under the Cleveland—Olney Cuban policy. Such a policy would have prevented the exciting scenes in Congress caused by the treatment which Spain has been allowed to give American citizens in Cuba.

If Congress fails to dispose of all the appropriation bills, it will not be the fault os the House, which passed the last of them several days ago. The Senate has been in an ugly mood since the Cuban excitement last week, which was so suddenly brought to a close deal between Secretary Olney and Spain, which resulted in the pardon of Julio Sanguily just as the Senate was about to adopt a resolution demanding his unconditional release. Senator Sherman's announcement that American citizens everywhere whould be protected by President McKinley's administration also had a quieting effect, but the ugly temper of the Senate has come to the surface in a number of personal wrangles over unimportant matters.

Washington begins inauguration week full of visitors and with every arriving train bringing more, and the decorations already in place make it certain that it will present a much handsomer and more artistic appearance than it has ever done before. The stands along Pennsylvania aveuue, from which the parade will be viewed, are much handsomer than usual, just is the prices for the seats are much higher than usual ranging from $5.00 for the best to $1.00 for the rear seats in the stands. There are seats for about 50,000 in all the stands and the present demand indicates that they will all be occupied, but those who see the parade from seats will hardly be one-tenth of the total number of spectators.

Many prominent men, including Chairman Hanna, and four members of President McKinley's Cabinet are already in Washington, and the corridors of the principal hotels remind one of scenes at a National Convention.

John Wedderburn, who figured in the Courts as the defendant in a suit brought by W. R. Hearst, in connection with the Examiner Claims Bureau and the Press Claims Company, both of which Wedderburn originated and both of which are now dead, has run up against an official snag in the conduct of the business of John Wedderburn & Co. Fifty five prominent patent lawyers of Washington, including four ex-Commissioners of Patents, have signed charges against the firm of Wedderburn & Co., and filed them with the Post Office Department, for conducting a fraudulent business, and asking that a fraud order be issued by the Post Office Department, against Wedderburn & Co., and that the National Recorder, a paper published by them, be shut out of the mails for fraud.

How much those who were saying a few days ago how strong the opposition in the House was to the bill authorizing President McKinley to call a monetary conference or to appoint delegates to one called by any other country, knew about the state of feeling towards the bill, may be inferred from the vote by which it was passed, 279 to 3.

Senator Burrows believes, notwithstanding the address issued by the silver Republicans last week, and the positive assertion of Senator DuBois to the contrary, that they will vote with the Republicans for the tariff bill. Speaking on the subject Mr. Burrows said: "I have every reason to believe that while these gentlemen have announced themselves as silver Republicans, they will cooperate with their colleagues of the Republican party on this line, and when we have secured such legislation as will supply the Treasury with necessary revenue for Government support," it will be time enough to take up the silver question. I suppose this proclamation of the silver party has reference more particularly to the campaign of 1900 and I confidently believe that before that time the country will be in such a state of prosperity that the silver question will not be able to engage to any extent the attention of the public."

There was a general feeling of relief when it was announced that the Senate Committee on Public Lands, had, after investigating the matter, reported that the land patent issued to Mr. Perrine, the step-father of Mrs. Cleveland, was issued in accordance with the law and precedents controlling such matters.

Representative Murray's request for investigation of the last election in S. C. has been referred to the next House as an important matter demanding the consideration of Congress.

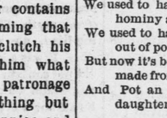
$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

As follows:

4 First Prizes, each of	$100 Cash - -	$ 400.00
20 Second " "	" $100 PIERCE SPECIAL Bicycles*	2,000.00
40 Third " "	" $ 25 Gold Watches -	1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month - -		$3,400.00
		12
Total given during 12 mos. 1897,		$40,800.00

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (*top left hand corner*) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.



No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey.
2	New York State (*outside of N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands*).
3

The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAR. 6, 1897.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Under bright skies and favoring winds Wm. McKinley took the helm on Thursday and the Ship of State set sail for the haven of prosperity. The transfer of power from Democratic to Republican hands was accomplished under most auspicuous circumstances and the inaugural ceremonies were unusually impressive. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Fuller on a platform in front of the Capitol. The following appropriate verse in the Bible was the one Mr. McKinley kissed as he took the oath of office "Give me new wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people, for who can judge this The people, that is so great." Second Cor. 1.10-and repeated a second time the solemn oath. "I will faithfullp execute the office of President of United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." The parade was the finest ever seen on a similar occasion. The day closed with a magnificent display of fireworks and a brilliant ball in the Pension Building. The inaugural address forshadows a wise and statesmanlike policy which will furnish more revenue for the Government, maintain a firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and protect the lawful rights of Americans every where. His address is a fresh assurance that no mistake has been made in electing McKinley the twenty fourth president of the United States.

THE light sentence, imposed by the Court Tuesday upon the election inspectors, one of whom had been convicted, the five others pleading guilty of having alte red or allowing to be altered the returns of the last election, is out of all proportion to the offense and smacks very much of the farce. After all the seriousness with which the Court charged the jury, declaring that:

"If such crimes are permitted to go unpunished, government of the people and by the people is at an end. Elections become a sham and a farce, and the cunning pen or device of corrupt election officers may be substituted for the voice of the people," and then in equal seriousness to impose the paltry fine of one hundred dollars and costs, trusting to the reputed good name of the offenders to save the state from further outrage of a similar character, it is small wonder that there is still a widespread conviction "that political crimes and violations of our election laws are pardonable, and may be committed with safety to the criminal."

The fines were paid and the prisoners set free, their friends having collected the money for them.

CLEVELANDISM is now an "innocuous desuetude."

PRESIDENT McKinley has called an extra session of Congress for March 15.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY finds a one hundred and thirty million deficit among the lecaries left him by the late administration.

EVEN Nature owned the spell. The very skies were radiant on Thursday and blustry, stormy old March behaved beautifully.

CORNELIUS M. BLISS, of New York, has accepted the tender of a portfolia in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, and will be Secretary of the Interior.

BUT notwithstanding all hindrances the volume of productive industry is materially increasing, in the belief that a change of National policy will soon open the way for a general increase of demand for consumption. For the lesson has been generally learned that full and lasting prosperity cannot come until better employment and wages enable the people to purchase as they formerly did.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SENATOR GORDON has had printed in that exciting periodical, the Congressional Record, a contemporary account of the inauguration of President Washington, in order to draw attention to the striking contrast "with the inauguration we were about to look upon." The Senator drew especial attention to the simplicity of the first President, who appeared at the ceremony in a "severely plain black suit." The intimation is that Mr. McKinley's new home-made inauguration suit is to be made of many colors, but if plainness is a virtue we fancy the contrast will be rather to McKinley's advantage. What would Senator Gordon think if the President-elect were to show himself at the Capitol in such a severely plain suit as Washington wore on these occasions, of black velvet and silk, with silk stockings and silver buckles, and with a little court-sword by his side?—Philadelphia *Times.*

MY MARYLAND.

The enrollment of pupils in Somerset schools is 5608, an increase of 611 over last year.

A stock Company is being organized in Salisbury for establishing a shirt factory which will give employment to about 200 men and women.

ROLLS OF HONOR.

WOODLAND SCHOOL.

The follo wing named pupils of Wood land School have attained an average of 90 per. or above for the month ending Feb. 26, 1897. Bayard Eliason, Robert Morgan, Harry Dolson, Macsie Eliason, Eddie Morgan.

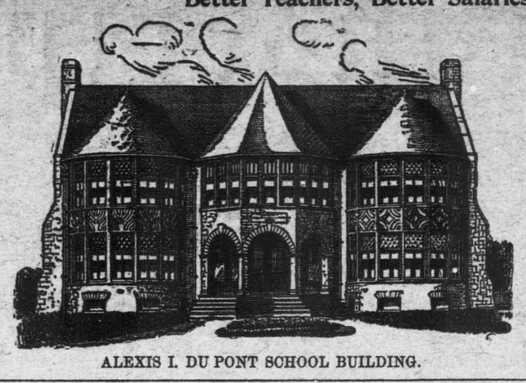
BROWN COTTAGE.

The following papils have reached an average of 90 per cent. or above, for the month of February. Bertie Cochran, Louise Cochran, Grover Bendler, Clarence Donavan, Albert Donovan, Elwood Padley, Howard Padley.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Middletown post office which can be had by saying they are advertised. ennie Conner, Bertram Davidson, Noah Harp, A. Smedley, A. Smedley.

Our Motto: Better Schools, Better Teachers, Better Salaries.



ALEXIS I. DU PONT SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Teachers' Round Table

Conducted by Prof. A. R. SPAID, Highlands, Delaware.

All teachers and friends of Education in New Castle County and the teachers of Kent and Sussex are invited to take seats.

[All persons who take an interest in this column sho uld send their names and address for enrollment.]

Miss Lillie M. Holaday, of Leesburg, Ohio, wishes to be enrolled as a member of the Round Table, making No. 35. Miss Lida W. Lloyd, of Odessa, and Miss Laura M. Draper, of St. Georges, being Nos. 33 and 34. The TRANSCRIPT is willing to oblige so far as it can in furnishing back numbers but has not the full number for two or three months.—[ED.

Teachers, do not forget that your stories must be in by the 15th.

Pupils, look out for the birds. Already they are coming. Carry a note book. Don't forget the two prizes offered for the best essay on birds.

This leads me to call the attention of all teachers to "Birds," a monthly serial, published in Chicago. It is beautiful, and every teacher should subscribe for it. Write to "Nature Study Publishing Co., Fisher Building, Chicago.

In the following paper, it may be that some of the readers of the teachers' column will find a few facts that the text books on literature used in our schools do not contain. To me the beginnings of our literature are extremely interesting, and about which every teacher should know something. What store houses of interesting facts are the old books of centuries ago! But life is too short to explore many of them.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF EARLY ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Everything has a beginning and a growth. In somethings, however, the true origin is difficult to find and the development hard to trace. Just what were the true beginnings of English literature, we know not. The gleemen, perhaps, who traveled far and wide, just after the early conquests in Britian, singing and playing in the halls and at the courts of kings, formed the nucleus of our noble literature

The hymnic songs, used in religious festivals came next, which, in the sixth century, grew into the early epics among the English tribes. The most noted of these epics is that of Beowulf. The hero of this pretty story reminds one of Hercules in Greek myth. There were of Beowulf, as of the Iliad, no written copies for a long time. It was a growth in heroic song; and did not contain the smoothness and logical connection which one finds in the Iliad. Its author was not such a noble songster as was the composer of the early stories of Greek chivalry.

In the latter part of the sixth century, missionaries introduced the art of writing into Britain, and the "Roman alphabet, paper or parchment, and pen and ink, drove out the Northern runes, the beechen tablet and the scratching implement." Beowulf was written down, and the monks no doubt changed it to suit themselves.

Religion seems always to have been an impetus to literature. In early Englaud, it gave to literature a new life. Nor were the learning and culture brought by the Romans into England without their influence. Schools and monasteries were founded, and from these came one noted man at least—the Venerable Beda, who wrote about education, theology, history, poetry and letters. He tells us more of Caedmon, the first English poet who "sang of the beginning of creation," than perhaps any other writer; although Alfred the Great gives a part of one of Caedmon's hymns. Alfred also was quite a writer. He began by translating, and was the first, it is said, to give his people a national prose literature.

The species of fiction commonly called Romantic, we are told, was introduced into England in the eighth century. The Arabians, who held the northern part of Africa, crossed over to Spain, and conquered that country. They introduced their books on literature and science, which were so remarkable that they were soon known over the western part of Europe. From France, they were carried to England Others maintain that the Crusaders brought this kind of fiction from the Orient. Arthur and Charlemagne are said to be the first and original heroes of romance.

In 1066, the Normans conquer England; and the English language becomes obscure, despised, and "we hear it no more, except in the mouths of degraded franklins, outlaws of the forest, swineherds, peasants, the lowest orders." The Saxon Chronicle finally ceased. Children were forbidden to read in their native tongue, and were instructed in the knowledge of the Norman only. The Normans, however, brought with them their rudiments of cultivation which they had learned from the French. They founded schools and encouraged learning. Books were loaned to the people to read, and salvation was offered to all who gave a book to the monastic libraries.

A good Latin literature was the outgrowth of the conquest. It was especially rich in history. Poetry, on the contrary, did not amount to much. Warton says there was nothing but rude rhymes from the Conquest to the twelfth century. These were furnished by French songsters. For two hundred years, French was the court language. Literature was full of romance and chivalry. Some of the adventurous kings, on their return from the Crusades, furnished themes for the poets. The legends of Arthur became famous.

After the English Chronicle ceased, English literature seemed to be lost to the world forever. The young nobles finished their education in France. Yet they knew their native language. It was used in the home. The nurse knew no other, and the Norman husband had to learn it to understand his Saxon wife.

Fifty years after the Saxon Chronicle was discontinued, Layamon revived English. "Pen he took with fingers and wrote a bookskin, and the true word set together and compressed the three books into one." Speaking of Layamon's effort, the historian Green says, "Historically it is worthless, but as a monument of our language it is beyond all price. After a sleep of half a century English woke up unchanged. In more than thirty thousand lines less than fifty Norman words are to be found. Even the old poetic tradition remains the same; the alliterative metre of the earlier verse is only slightly affected by rhyme, the smiles are the few natural smiles of Caedmon, the battles are painted with the same rough simple joy."

From Beda to the beginning of the fourteenth century, nearly all literature had been furnished by the clergy and the monks. The Church had become almost tyrannical, and its officers were accused of many heinous crimes. Court influences and church tyranny were repulsive to the common people. These wrongs finally aroused the English, and those who formally had remained on their farms at their labor began to work themselves into Parliament. The Great Charter, which King John was compelled to sign at Runnemede, was the first great result. State matters began to improve; but it was not until John Wyclif entered upon his noble and brilliant career that the corruption of the Church received a check. Like Luther who later on was to weld the dialects of Germany into a noble, national language in his excellent translation of the entire Scriptures, Wyclif gave to the people of Wessex and Sussex, and all other "sexes" of England a complete translation of the Vulgate Bible. This work and his tracts have gained for him the name of the father of later English prose. Along with him is to be classed William Langland, author of "Piers Plowman," a noble satire on the vices of almost every profession, the corrupt clergy and superstition. He made use of alliteration in his versification, and preferred the style of the Anglo-Saxon poets to the rising and rapid improvement in the English language.

Edward the Third was an illustrious patron of chivalry. His court was one of great brilliancy. Everything was rich and everybody was jolly. Even the ladies of noble families joined in the fun-making, and love-making too. These sweet creatures wore masques through which they made "big eyes" at some body else's husband. The poet of this age was Chaucer, who knew all the "fads" of this fastidious court. He was a man of the world. He is said to be the father of later English verse, as well as the first English poet who wrote poetically. He was a broad, intelligent man, who was the first writer to delineate character in a masterly way. In this he is second to none before Shakspeare. He said he could not do anything with alliteration; but he wrote beautiful smooth verse adopting whatever he found suitable and available from the Anglo-Saxon, Italian and French. He introduced into the English the heroic couplet from the Italian. Like Longfellow, he possessed that happy faculty of absorbing and assimilating the beauty and grandeur from the writings of other authors, and of reproducing them in his own peculiar way. From the great Italian poet Boccaccio, he drank deepest, and from that language he was able to enrich ours, which seventy years before had appeared as a barbarian dialect in the mouth of Robert of Goucester.

Warton says, "If Chaucer had not existed, the compositions of John Gower. the next poet in succession, would alone have been sufficient to rescue the reigns of Edward the Third and Richard the Second rom the imputation of barbarism." Gower, like Chaucer, tried to establish an English style and reform its irregularities. After writing his *Confessis Amantis*, at the request of King Richard the Second to *book some new thing*, he wrote on science. To his credit he was a moral and sober man.

John Lydgate follows in the reign of Henry the Sixth. He was not only a poet and a rhetorician, but a geometrician, an astronomer, a theologist and a disputant and a good scholar. He had enlarged his knowledge by travels in France and Italy, and could write on any theme. Lydgate and Gower can scarcely be compared with Chaucer. One critic says, "Most of the poets that immediately succeed Chaucer seem rather relapsing into barbarism, than availing themselves of those striking ornaments which his judgment and imagination had disclosed."

As the steam engine has been of great value to commerce, so has the invention of printing been to all literature in all countries and nations. The art of printing was introduced into England by Caxton, in 1477. This made more books, and consequently more readers, not only at home but abroad. Books came before men all over Europe. Caxton, besides being a printer, was a poet and a critic of fair judgment. From the list of books he published we learn the tastes of his readers. "Prof. Craik enumerates forty-five works, which comprise all Caxton's more important typographical performances. Of these, thirteen are religious and devotional, twelve are works of romance and chivalry or other prose fiction, seven are historical or legal works, five are English versions of classical authors, five hand books or didactic works, and three editions, of English poets—Chaucer, Gower and Lydgate.'

About the middle of the sixteenth century English began to be cultivated. Roger Ascham published his "Toxophilus" in English, and said: "He that will write well in any tongue, must follow this counsell of Aristotle to speake as the *common* people do, to thinke as wise men do." Thomas Wilson followed with a system of Logic and Rhetoric, both in English. It may be considered the first work on criticism in our language.

In the sixteenth century, classical learning revived. The Earl of Surrey wrote pretty sonnets, and was the first polite writer of love verses. In a translation of two books of Virgil, he made use of blank verse, the first time it had ever been used in the English. Warton says: "Surrey, for his justness of thought, correctness of style, and purity of expression, may justly be pronounced the first English classical poet." As a sonnet writer, Surrey was far superior to Wyat who excelled him in moral poetry.

Before the sixteenth century what had been written was intended principally to be read and not *acted*. We now have the drama and the theatre. The theatre probably had its origin in the fairs that were held in the eighth century. At these fairs, merchants had besides their wares which they offered for sale, jugglers, minstrels and buffoons whose business it was to entertain and amuse the people who came to the merchant stalls to buy. These street entertainments, not being of the highest order, had a bad effect upon the populace. The people became idle and lazy and less religious. The better class tried to put a stop to these shows, but at first failed. Finally they turned actors themselves, and gave entertainments of such superiority that they destroyed the street shows.

These plays were of a sacred nature, and finally led to the "miracle plays" and "mysteries." These amusements continued to be given on "sacred days" and holidays for centuries. John Haygood, it is said, did much by his writings to drive the Bible from the stage, and to introduce familiar life and popular manners. In Shakespeare's time, there were already seven theatres. The first public theatre was established in Blackfriars in 1576.

In 1560, Thomas Sackville produced "Gordobuc," the first regular English tragedy. It had divisions of acts, scenes, and chorus. Every act was introduced by the "dumb show." While the play contains some purity and perspicuity, it lacks the proper language to give it the correct coloring in its different parts. This tragedy with its chorus reminded the people of a classic taste of the beautiful Greek tragedies, and before the end of the sixteenth century the most of them had been translated into English.

The greatest poet after Chaucer was Edmund Spenser who was born in 1553. His associates were many of the renowned men of the time of Queen Elizabeth. He is the author of the "Fairy Queen" which has given him a high place in literature, and the inventor of a new stanza of nine lines. Burns and Byron made use of the Spenserian stanza in two of their best poems.

Poetry, up to the Elizabethan period, had been narrative or epic. It now became romantic and fantastic. Shakespeare brought the drama to perfection, and gave a new impetus to literature. The names of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, with a galaxy of other great names, made the reigns of Elizabeth and James illustrious. A writer says: "The literary triumphs of this wonderful epoch are principally confined to the drama, which "heaven of invention" was, to use the beautiful expression of one of these playwrights, 'studded as a frosty night with stars.'"

The Church literature of this era contributed by Hooker, Taylor and Barrow was an ornament to this noted period of great things. Hooker was one of the few who wrote good English prose before the year 1660.

The first noted poet after the close of the Renaissance was John Milton, a man of fine genius and a liberal education. He wrote elegant prose; but we know him principally as the author of "Paradise Lost." It is considered the greatest epic of the English language.

The Restoration brought with it a new kind of literature, political satire. The first to succeed in the new field was Samuel Butler, "perhaps the greatest master who ever lived of the comic or burlesque species of satiric writing." In "Hudibras," he satirizes the follies and vices of the republicans, giving many laughable pictures of the Puritans. "Hudibras" has been compared to "Don Quixote."

The first strong man after the Restoration was John Dryden, a good man in himself, who pandered to the low tastes of a corrupt and licentious court. He possessed great powers of satire, but very little humor. He was the first great critic of English literature, and did much to improve and beautify it. English versification, however, remained imperfect until Pope brought it to perfection. His great mock-heroic, "The Rape of the Lock," is a perfect piece of verse.

Dryden wrote many plays, but they were impure and base. To these, Wicherly and Congreve and Mrs. Behn added a flood of disgraceful plays which none but an immoral age could have endured. And while there were attacks against the immorality of the stage and the total depravity of the people, swearing was considered no sin, and infidelity was rampant until the beginning of the eighteenth century. Yet in this unbelieving and corrupt age appeared that beautiful allegory, "Pilgrim's Progress," which is read more in England to-day than any other book except the Bible. It it said that Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and his "Holy War" are the last English works of prose fiction in which, for many a day, we find high poetical ideality.

For centuries, in England, the ballads or "broadsides" answered the purpose, in a manner, of the newspaper. But at the beginning of the eighteenth century these were partially superseded by the "Tatler" and the "Spectator," which may be considered the beginning of the modern newspaper. By means of these papers, Addison, Steel and Swift made swearing unfashionable, and did much to correct the errors of the stage and to elevate the tastes of the people. From these simple sheets have sprung the great dailies, magazines, and reviews of our time. Some claim that the modern novel had its origin in these papers; others, that it is the product or outgrowth of the epic and drama, as a novel is read for its story, which is the epic, and for the characters, the dramatic.

Deefoe. Swift, Richardson and Fielding laid the foundation for our later novelists, such as "George Eliot," Thackeray and Dickens. Since the first of the last century, every branch of English literature has contained some eminent writers. Even to name them would be a task.

Tour to California via Pennsylvania Railroad.

In Southern California is found the realization of the dream of the ancients. Here are the "Golden Apples of the Hesperides," ripening beneath a sky more beautiful than that of Rome, and in a climate more perfect than that of Athens. Never in the wildest flights of his imagination did either Homer or Hesoid ever conceive of a garden richer in verdant beauty, more productive of luscious fruit, or set amid more picturesque and lovely surroundings. Here the rose entwines the orange, and the snow-mantled peaks of the Sierras reflect the golden glow of the evening twilight.

The last of the Pennsylvania Railroad tours to California will leave New York and Philadelphia March 27, stopping at Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs and the "Garden of the Gods," and Salt Lake City. Tourists will travel by special train of Pullman palace cars going, and return on regular train via any route within nine months. Regular one-way or round-trip tickets will be issued for this tour in connection with a special ticket covering Pullman accommodation, meals, and other features going. The latter ticket will be sold at the following rates: From New York Philadelphia, Harrisburg, or Altoona, $60.00; Pittsburg, $58.00.

Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, stating return route desired.

Shake Allen's Foot-Ease, A Powder, Into your shoes and get Rest and Comfort. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Aching, Sweating feet. 10,000 testimonials. At druggists and Shoe Stores 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, New York.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Luther Henry Tucker, senior editor and proprietor of the "Country Gentleman" is dead. He was only 62 years old.

Sixteen conductors of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad have been discharged in Hoboken. It is said that the officials discovered that the men had agreed to let all their relatives ride free.

A. A. Powell, of Cincinnati, who is said to be tallest man in the world, weighs 272 pounds, wears a No. 19 glove, a 7¼ hat, a No.12 shoe, and is 7 feet 2¾ inches in height. Queen Victoria gave him a gold watch when he was in the show business. He is now a salesman.

Ada Ward, a young and pretty actress o London, who has been taking the leading roles in plays like "East Lynne" and "A Forger's Wife," has joined the Salvation Army, given away her stage jewels and costumes and begun preaching in the slums

The accomplished diplomats who framed the Anglo-Venezuela treaty overlooked the requirements of the Venezuela Constitution and executed the document in English only, and until a Spanish document is duly signed the treaty is held over.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a farewell Banquet to Ambassador Bayard in London on Tuesday, and on Thursday the American made his farewell visit to the Queen. He has has had four ideal years at the court of St. James, has been more made of, wined, dined and feasted, has paid more comp liments to royalty and said nicer things to and of titled folk than any former American minister even everdreamed of, and he has, undoubtedly, been a very great social success abroad.

OLD SUSSEX.

Seaford elected the following members of the town council at the annual election on Monday, J. E. Dutton, George Lecates, E. F. Prettyman and Thomas Scott.

The farmers in the vicinity of Milford are delivering corn in considerable quantities to local buyers at 25 cents a bushel. It is shipped by water to New Jersey millers.

The People are Convinced

When they read the testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest men and women, and are plain, straightforward statements of fact. The people have confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla because they know it actually and permanently cures, even when other medicines fail.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 1, 1897.

A Triumph in Glove Getting.

For twenty years we have been trying to get a perfect kid glove to sell at One Dollar. It was easy enough to get better gloves than were sold generally at that price. But they were far short of our ideal of quality or finish. Paris has always beaten us at glove selling.

We had to look to France for the kid, for the pelt of animals as their wool is effected by climate. Then the turning of the skins to glove leather had to be done in Southern France, because the water is best suited to the process—as Philadelphia water is best suited to tanning shoe leather. That done, we commissioned the best glove maker in the world to make the gloves, and gave orders great enough to make surest economy of price.

The Princess May Glove at $1 is the result. Paris charges 4 francs 90 for equal gloves; American stores

must ask $1.50. No wonder the new comer is a success. We have cabled duplicate order already—the supply shall be steadily maintained. So shall the quality.

The Princess May is a perfect glove—and its advent marks an advance in the store's standard of excellence, As the bride, who received the fine blue china, we shall try to live up to it.

Every wanted color and black and white—the backs silk embroidered. There will be country-wide champions for this great Dollar Glove—for the mails make us all neighbors.

Furniture FEBRUARY Furniture prices. One of our ardent copiers has taken the cue. You'd think February made the prices. Why in the world don't people exercise common sense? We could sell Bedroom Furniture as cheap in April as in February. We don't, unless it be of belated lots bought for February selling.

We sell bedroom furniture cheap in February because we put the buying power of the store on that particular spot of the business—we simply watch opportunities to place great orders for February delivery at prices less than the normal. As a rule you save a third to a half. February doesn't make the prices—we make the prices for February. They are the same in early March—while lots remain.

That's all. It's simple. But the plan is not adaptable to many stores—so borrowing the idea with no chance of living up to it doesn't amount to much. Now, does it?

Bedroom Suites, $8 and more—the $8 suites of oak; bedstead and bureau.

Bed Spreads FOREHANDED hotel men are buying white spreads now for use next summer. They are picking from biggest, freshest stocks.

Not a bad idea.

Honeycomb spreads, 65c.

Crocheted spreads, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25; yes, some at $1.50, but they're almost like the Marseilles.

Marseilles spreads start at $1.85.

All the spreads are hemmed—a handy bit of forethought.

John Wanamaker

A POUND OF **Quality** WITH EVERY **Sixteen Ounces of Price**

That's the ironclad rule that has built this business and will continue to build it. Our CASH BUYING AND SELLING PLAN pays you as much as it pays us. Investigate us if you don't already know us.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Our store is appearing brighter each day as we increase our stock of beautiful bright colors in

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black English Mohair, reversible, 44 and 45 inches wide; the 60c grade, for 40c, 45c and 50c.

Black Figured French Serge, all-wool, 54 inches wide; the 75c grade, 50c.

Navy Storm Serge, all-wool, 54 inches wide; 75c grade, 50c.

Black Nun's Veiling for mourning purposes, 38 and 40 inches wide; 50c and 70c.

New and Beautiful Shades of Spring Dress Goods in all colors and combinations in mixtures, plaids and checks, all and part wool, 36 and 38 inches wide, 12½c to 25c the yard.

WASH FABRICS.

Fifty pieces of Pretty Ginghams in both bright and subdued colors, 6c to 9c.

Bright Figured Wash Crepons, 10c.

Princess Foulards in Navy and Black, 7c.

Percales in Stripes and Figures of new Blue and Red, the latest effects for Ladies' Shirt Waists and Boys' Jackets, 36 inches wide, 8c to 12½c.

Bellfonte Ginghams at 3¾c. Lancasters at 5c.

Linen and Crash Suitings, lace and plain effects, all widths, 8c to 25c.

Beautiful designs and colors in Dimities and Organdies from 7½c to 25c.

J. B. Messick,
Middletown, Delaware.

"FUST APPEARANCES ARE CED TO BE EVERYthing. I don't put allmyfaithe into this sayin; I think Oysters and Klams, for instance, will bear looking into."—Josh Billings.

Not only the Oysters at what the people of Middletown have so long known as "RICE'S Stand" will "bear looking into" but everything to be found in this

BRIGHT NEW STORE

which has been refitted, refurnished and restocked by

Harry Jones,

and he invites a thorough inspection, a "looking into" as Josh Billings says. The

CONFECTIONS ARE FRESH

comprising Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Raisins, Nuts, Confectionary, etc., especial attention to

ICE CREAM

which will be sold by the plate or in quantity Your purchases will not becomplete without something from the New Store at the oldstand.

HARRY JONES.

Mrs. E. B. RICE, Superintendent.

Middletown Hardware House

HAS IN STOCK THE LARGEST VARIETY OF Hardware, Tin, Agate and Wooden Ware, Housi Furnishing Goods and Stoves EVER SEEN IN MIDDLETOWN.

THESE goods will go to the people at the LOWEST PRICES known here, or in any other town, as we propose to keep things moving and to be abreast of the times in meeting the requirements of the people "these hard times."

Mann's Best Axes, with Handles, 62c. Good Hatchets, 25c. Best Hatchets, 50c to 65c. Good Hand Saws, $1.00; poor ones lower prices. 7 ft. Chain Traces, 32c to 45c per pair. Rope Traces, 10c and 12c per pair. Knives and Forks, 48c to $2.75 per set. Tea Spoons, 8c to $7.00 per dozen. Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, 75c per set, including Stand.

TIN AND AGATE WARE.

Agate Dish Pans, 17-in, 60c. Heavy Tin, same size, 42c, 4-qt. Agate Stew Pots, 35c. 12-in. Wash Basins, 20c. Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Culanders, Cream and Butter Kettles in Agate or Tin, very low. Wire Dish Mats, 6c. Wire Broilers, 20c. Toasters, 6c.

WOOD and WILLOW WARE.

Clothes Horses, good ones, 75c; BETTER ones, $1.13. Cake Boards, 25c and 30c. Hand Scrubs, 5c, 8c and up. Carpet Sweepers, $2.00 for the KIND that SELLS for $2.50, and $2.50 and $3.00 for the kinds that sell for $3.00 and $3.50. Clothes Baskets, 60c, 70c and 80c. Hampers, $1.15. Good Brooms, 11c; Better Brooms, 20c and 23c. Lamps, 14c, all the way to $3.50. Porcelain Shades. 12c and up.

Stoves.—No. 7, 6 hole Range, large oven, a beauty, $13.25. No. 7, 5 hole Range, large oven, a nice Stove, $12.00. No. 8 Ranges, 5 and 6 holes, large ovens and latest improvements, $16.00 to $19.00. A No. 8 Cook Stove, for wood only, $14.50, with Ware. See our beautiful "New Flag" Range, No. 8, $16.00. The "Insurance" Gasoline Stove, and "Blue Flame" Oil Cook Stove are Specialties. No smoke. No Odor. No Gas.

☞Do not forget it! We allow a *TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT* for *SPOT CASH* on all our *RANGES* and *COOK STOVES*, except Gasoline and Coal Oil Stoves.

Middletown Hardware House, - Opera House Building.

BLANKETS ... AND ... **ROBES**

were never so cheap as this year, 1896. We have a full line, and ask your examination before buying. We have some odd lots which we are offering at cost. Come see them.

Full line of

HARNESS, Bicycles and Sundries.

We are still offering wheels as cheap as they can be bought in Philadelphia or any where else.

J. C. PARKER,
Wholesale and Retail Maker of
The Diamond State HARNESS,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Wm. B. Sharp & Co.
FOURTH and MARKET STS.
Wilmington, Del.

We close Saturday evenings at 6 o'clock.

Several of the Muslin bargains were all closed out last Wednesday—new ones will take their place this Saturday as follows:

Muslins, unbleached standard.

1,400 yards one yard wide Sheeting, 4c per yard.
1,600 yards best quality unbleached Sheetings, 1¼ yards wide, 7c per yard.
2,200 yards bleached Fruit of Loom and Dwight Anchor, 6½c per yard
1,000 yards best quality Williamsville bleached, 8½c.

Sheeting Muslins at the following reductions:

2¼ yards wide bleached Utica, 17c.
2½ yards wide bleached Utica, 19c.
2¼ yards wide bleached Standard, 15c
2½ yards wide bleached Standard, 17c

Pillow Case Muslin.

41 inches wide Special, 8c.
45 inches wide Special, 9c.
45 inches wide Utica, 9½c.

Pillow Cases and Sheets ready for use.

400 hemstitched Pillow Cases, 36 inches long, 45 inches wide, 12½c.
2 yards wide Utica Sheets, 45c.
2¼ yards wide Utica Sheets, 48c.
2½ yards wide Utica Sheets, 50c.
Same thing hemstitched 2¼ and 2½ yards wide, 50c and 55c.

Pure Linen Crash.

1,200 yards with red border, 8c from 12½c.

White Shaker Flannel.

400 yards at 4c from 10c.

Best quality Calicoes.

1,090 yards Indigo Blue, Ruby, Purple and medium shades at 4c.

Hosiery—Ladies' Fast Black Onyx

500 pairs at this price—splendid quality, 25c. per pair—spring and summer weights.

White Dimity.

Stripes and checks in remnants of 2 to 10 yards, 20c. and 25c. grade for 12½c per yard.

WM. B. SHARP & CO.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

EPPS'S COCOA
GRATEFUL COMFORTING
Distinguished Everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic.
Your Grocer and Druggist sell it. In Half-Pound Tins only. Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
BREAKFAST SUPPER
EPPS'S COCOA

NOTICE!

Is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Legislature at its present session for a divorce from his wife, Roberta M. Phillips

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.
Wilmington, Del., Feb. 3d, 1897.

DIVORCE NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, now in session, for a divorce from my husband, Milton J. Edmonds.

ANNIE F. EDMONDS.
WILMINGTON, DEL., February 6th, 1897.

DIVORCE NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, now in session, for a divorce from my husband, William H. Rulon.

ELIZABETH P. RULON,
PORT PENN, DEL. Feb., 6th, 1897

The Middletown Transcript

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAR. 6, 1897

MAILS CLOSE.

Going north, 7.38, a. m., 10.15 a. m., 4.09 p. m
Going south, 8.55 a. m., 4.56 p. m. 6.51 Lock Pouch to Wilmington and Philadelphia. For Odessa, 9.10, 10.45 a. m., and 6.00 p. m. For Warwick, Cecilton, Earleville and Sassafras, 9.10 a. m.

THE CHURCHES IN MIDDETOWN.

Bethesda M. E. Church.—Rev. Isaac L. Wood, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 2 p. m., A. G. Cox, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, every Thursday evening, 7.30 o'clock. Junior Epworth League and Epworth Cadets every Friday night at 7 o'clock. Young Ladies' Mission Circle, Monday nights at Parsonage. Women's Foreign Missionary Society, first Friday night of each month. Women's Home Missionary Society, first Thursday night of each month. Mite Society, first Saturday night of each month. Official Board meeting first Friday afternoon of each month at 2.30 o'clock.

Forest Presbyterian Church.—Rev. F. H. Moore, Pastor. Services held every Sabbath morning at 10.30 o'clock, and every Sabbath evening at 7.30. Sabbath School will be held every Sabbath morning at 9.15 o'clock, H. C. Ellison, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Young People's Society Christian Endeavor meets every Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Junior Society Christian Endeavor every Sunday after noon at 3 o'clock.

Services at Armstrong's Chapel the first Sabbath of each month at 3 p. m.

St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Rev. Wm. J. Wilkie, Rector. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month at 10.30 a. m. On all other Sundays at 7.30 a. m. Divine services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m. Evening Prayer on Friday at 3.30 p. m. On all Holy Days service at 10 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9.45 a. m. Adult Bible Class at 6.45 p. m. The Guild meets every Thursday at 2 p. m., the Ladies on the first and third Fri days of each month at 2 p. m., the Boys' Club on Friday evenings at 7.30 and the Junior Auxiliary on Saturdays at 3 p. m.

Local News.

Every body uses Bragdon's Poultry Remedy, it cures; 25 cents.

Small 2 lbs. chickens and under wanted by Green Bros., Odessa, Del

—The celebrated Guy Brothers' will appear at the Opera House to-night.

—"Yellow neds" of the finny tribe have made their appearance in market.

—Remember that J. F. McWhorter has a full line of carriage and argricultural Implements on hand

FOR SALE.—48 shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown. Inquire at this office.

Its folly, to lose your poultry when the use of Bragdon's Poultry Remedy is guaranteed to you for 25 cents.

—The Diamond State Band serenaded the newly married couples, Mr. and Mrs. Black and Mr. and Mrs. Long on Tuesday night.

—The Volunteer Hose Co., has recently put in a new pool table at their Headquarters on Lake street, for the exclusive use of the members.

—If your local storekeeper is the right sort of a man, and ten chances to one he is, give him your patronage. He deserves and ought to have it.

The will of the late Mrs. Rebecca Jane North, of this town, was admitted to probate this week, Mr. Wm. E. Evans being named as her executor.

—If you want blankets to put your horses in condition for the sale, we have them and will sell them to you in large lots at quantity prices. Wholesale & Retail.

J. C. PARKER.

—The advertisement of the Middletown Hardware House in this week's issue is very interesting reading especially for those interested in household supplies.

—The special meetings in Forest Presbyterian Church during the past week have been largely attended. Mr. Houston, the evangelist having many interested hearers at every service.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.—Dr. W. E. Barnard Surgeon Dentist, office same location, opposite the post office. All operations pertaining to dentistry guaranteed. Odontunder and Gas for painless extracting.

FOR RENT.—House and Stable, recently occupied by J. B. Goff, on Main street Possession given at one. Also house on Cass street, now occupied by Henry DeValinger. Hot and Cold water. Apply to G. E. HUKILL.

—Rev. J. H. Willey, former pastor of Townsend Methodist Episcopal Church, has received a call to Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of Brooklyn. The salary is $4.000. Dr. Willey is at present located in Syracuse.

—William Jennings Bryan addressed the General Assembly of Delaware at Dover on Tuesday. He passed through Middletown at noon, accompanied by his wife and little daughter, and a number of persons were at the station to greet them.

—The fine weather and good roads have brought the bicycles out from their winter quarters and the daughters of the revolution are enjoying the wheel, any number of them, big and little, old and young can be seen spinning by almost any hour.

—Some local sportsmen gave a "Blue Rock" match Thursday, Mr. S. H. Duryea distinguished himself as a snap shot, killing two released at the same time. Messrs Knock, Smith, Naudain, Massey, Duryea and Stephens making high averages.

—The "Julian S. Taylor," having undergone a thorough repairing at the ship yards in Wilmington, embarked yesterday from Lewes to New York with a cargo of railroad ties, not beer, as a Wilmington daily has it for the "Julian" is a "white ribbon" boat.

—There was a big crowd at Thos. Lattomus' public sale and the bidding was very lively. D. P. Hutchison was the auctioneer and he obtained excellent prices for stock, cows bringing from $41 to $25, horses $78, farm wagon $67.50 and other farm implements at proportionate prices.

To-morrow will be Ladies Day with the Y. M. C. A., ladies being very cordially invited to the meeting to be held in Forest Presbyterian Church at 4 p. m. the men not being excluded. Rev. Thos. Honston will make an address and others will take part in the meeting which is open to all.

—A prominent citizen of Middletown visited the TRANSCRIPT sanctum on Thursday to cheer the drooping spirits of the office force during the editor's illness and among other pleasant things announced the inauguration of good times along with the bright spring weather. He says everything points that way: The crocuses blooming in his yard have come up double where they ought to be single, according to nature, and are yellow where they ought to be red, a sure sign of golden days to follow, and after such a flowery picture given in such bright colors who could be blue?

—A gentleman, of the Key Stone State is contemplating establishing here in Mid, dletown a Flouring mill with a capasity of 50 bls. daily, and proposes to run a barrel faciory in connection with the mill, an enterprise that will give employment to a great many men and give Middletown a boom Mr. Geo. Ingram is in correspondence with the gentleman, and suggests that the Town, as an inducement to the enterprising gentleman to settle here, shall offer to exempt the new business from taxation for a stated period. This being the centre of as fine wheat growing section as there is in the country, the farmers as well as the town people will be interested in the movement.

—Ringold Richards, the little son of Mr. George S. Richards, had a very unfortunate accident on last Friday afternoon. While playing on the school grounds he was run over by one of the larger boys who was riding a bicycle, and the little fellow's leg above the ankle was broken. Dr. Ritchie reduced the fracture and the child is a very patient little sufferer.

—The annual election of Sunday School officers was held on Thursday evening by the S. S. Board of the M. E. Church and the following officers were re-elected; A. G. Cox, Superintendent; M. B. Burris, Assistant Superintendent; W. S. Letherbury, Secretary: J. C. Parker, Treasurer; Harry Jones Librarian; Mrs. V. W. Massey, Superintendent of Primary Department; Mrs. R. L. Price, Chorister.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that beginning March 3 the Pullman parlor car to Philadelphia leaving Middletown week days at 4.24 p. m. will be changed to leave at 4.15 p. m. and run through to New York. Returning, a parlor car will leave Jersey City week days at 8.00 a. m. This arrangement will afford through parlor car service between the Delaware Peninsula and New York in both directions.

—In another column will be found a timely and interesting contribution from a "White Ribboner" which we commend to all who are interested in the youth of our commonwealth. Accompanying this article we publish by request the cigarette law of this state. The local reformers have been much exercised lately by the violations of this and other laws for the protection of minors, and are seeking means to enforce the laws which are published in the TRANSCRIPT to-day.

—The dead body of Mrs. Stanley H. Tuchton, a young married woman, of Wilmington, was found on Tuesday in the Brandywine. At first it was thought to be a case of suicide by drowning but the coroner's physicians say it is murder, and that death was caused by a blow before the body reached the water. The case is exciting a great deal of interest. Her body was badly bruised and had evidently been in the water several days. Mrs. Tuchton was 23 years old, her maiden name was Peacock and her husband is the son of W. E. Tuchton, a wealthy barrel manufacturer of Wilmington.

CHURCH CHIMES.

Tomorrow will be the "Big Missionary Day" in the M. E. Sunday School, a large attendance and a large collection is earnstly desired.

Rev. Dr. Smith, Presiding Eider will preach in the M. E. Church tomorrow morning at 10.30. Love Feast at 9.30, Quarterly Conference on Monday at 1.30 P. M.

LENTEN SERVICES ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.

Sundays, Services 7.30 and 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Mondays, Evening Prayer, 3.30 p. m.; Tuesdays, Evening Prayer (with Reading), 3 30 p. m.; Wednesdays, Morning Prayer and Litany, 9.30a. m.; Evening Prayer with Sermon; 7.30 p. m. Thursdays, Evening Prayer, 3.30 p. m.; Fridays, Morning Prayer and Litany, 9.30 a. m.; Evening Prayer with address, 7.30 p. m.; Saturdays, Evening Prayer, 4.00 p. m. HOLY WEEK.—Daily Morning Service, 10.00 a.m.; Evening Service on Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.; on other days, 4.15 p. m.

The following ministers will preach at the Wednesday evening meetings during Lent; March 10, Rev. R. A. Walker, Rector of Calvary Church, Wilmington; March 17, Bishop Coleman; March 24, Rev. R. A. Sawyer, Rector of St. Thomas Church, Newark, Del.; March 31 Rev. Kensey J. Hammond, Rector of Immanuel Church Highlands; April 7, Rev. George C. Hall, Archdeacon of Wilmington; April, 14, Rev. Wm Schouler, Rector of Trinity Church Elkton, Md.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of Forest Presbyterian Church meets every Sunday evening at 6.45. Topic for Sunday evening March 7th "Opportunities to do good; seeing them, using them." Meeting to be led by Miss May Holten. Every body welcome.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Forest Presbyterian Church on to-morrow morning. Preparatory service this afternoon at three o'clock. The Session will meet this afternoon at 3.45 o'clock and on tomorrow morning at 10.15 o'clock to receive those who desire to unite with the Church. The Rev. Thomas Houston, the Blind Evangelist will address the Junior Endeavorers this afternoon at two o'clock Mr. Houston will speak to-morrow as follows: In the morning at 10.30, in the afternoon at 4 o'clock and in the evening at 7.30 o'clock at the Forest Presbyterian Church. The 4 o'clock meeting will be conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Houston will also preach in the Armstrong Chapel at two o'clock All are cordially invited.

Our Town Daddies.

The annual election of town commissioners took place on Monday when the following citizens were chosen to guard our municipal rights and privileges, to muzzle everybody's dog but ours, to legislate our neighbors' chickens from our yards, to keep bicycles out of the strait and narrow path to keep the streets beautifully clean, to disburse our hard earned money, the taxes we so gladly and eagerly pay, in ways that seem to them honest and economical but to us perhaps just to the contrary; to give their time and talent cheerfully and take our abuse for what they do and don't do, with becoming meekness. It takes a real patriot to be a town father, and here's to the worthy citizens elected on Monday for a period of two years: Mr. J. F. McWhorter and Joseph A. Suydam, Commissioners, Jos. C. Jolls, Assessor, L. Darlington, Treasurer, R. Ferguson, Alderman. Because of a tie between Messrs. Chas Howell, and Julian Cochran there is a vacancy in the Board which is much regretted. Mr. Howell has been a faithful and efficient officer for two years and should have been re elected. The Board consisting of four members met on Tuesday and organized with G. W. W. Naudain President and W. S. Letherbury Secretary. A proposed amendment to the charter provides for filling vacancies and when granted the present vacany will speedily be filled.

For Local Option:

The Constitutional Convention Committee on the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors has decided to recommend local option and the submission to the people of the question of license every four years. Should license win, a petition of one-ourth of the voters of a district will prevent a license being granted.

KENT COUNTY.

Davis H. Mason died at his home in Frederica on Thursday last, aged 78 years.

H. P. Cannon, of Bridgeville, has taken the largest contract for peas this year than ever before. Last year the pea crop was profitable one and consequently the farmers are all planting them.

THE TRANSCRIPT $1.00 a year.

PERSONALITIES

Little Lines About Men and Women and What They Are Doing.

(If you have been away on a visit, or have visitors at your home send us the news, send it early. What may seem of no interest to you, may be pleasing to some one else. We are always pleased to publish any items of personal or local mention and cordially invite our patrons to furnish us the facts.)

—Miss Emma Merritt was in Wilmington on Tuesday.

Miss Florence Hall, of Port Penn, is the guest of Miss Eliza Green.

—Mrs. Fannie Lockwood has been quite sick this week with the grip.

—Mrs. Thos. Cochran is on the sick list, suffering from an attack of grip.

—Miss Clara Richards, of Red Lion, visited her uncle, Mr. W. A. Richards this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Green spent the day Monday with her mother, Mrs. Harris, in Elkton.

—Mrs. Della Green of Kirkwood, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Richard Clayton, on Cass Street during the past week.

—Mrs. J. C. Staats and son, of Fairlee, Md., spent several days this week at her mother's, Mrs. Catherine Merritt, in town.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor and Mr. Grey Taylor attended the marriage of Mr. Irving Deakyne in Camden, N. J. on Tuesday.

—M. B. Burris Esq., Messrs. Grey Taylor and A. M. Browne were in attendance at the inauguration of President McKinley.

—Mrs. H. C. Jones and little son, Harry, returned to their home at Bridgeville Wednesday, after a pleasant visit at Mrs. J. W. Barnett's.

—Mrs. Lettie Price, of Philadelphia, spent several days this week at her mother's, Mrs. Wilhelmina Price, on South Broad street.

—Mrs. Purnell, of Philadelphia, is visting her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Prettyman, who has been very ill for the past ten days, but is now convalescent.

—Mrs. Rhoda Cooper, of Philadelphia, was the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Maria Walker at the Middletown Hotel, several days this week.

—Misses Edith and Louise Reynolds were guests at the marriage of Miss Florence Caulk to Dr. Layton Grier, in Camden on Tuesday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Naudain and family have returned to their home in Baltimore after a pleasant season at her father's Mr. Wm. H. Houston in town.

—Miss Ida Short, who has been spending the winter at her brother-in-law's, Mr. James Jarrell, near town, returned to her home near Leipsic on Wednesday.

—Mr. McKendree Downham, editor of the TRANSCRIPT who has been ill for the past two weeks is much better at this writing and is slowly recovering his wonted health.

—"Father" Davis and son Harry, of Still Pond, Md., spent several days this week with their Middletown friends, the venerable patriarch at '96 being in good health and fine spirits.

—Mr. Howard Craddock, of Philadelphia, favored the TRANSCRIPT with a visit on Wednesday. He has recently been appointed Assistant Sporting Editor of the *Evening Bulletin*, and enjoys the distinction of being a connoissur in his line.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cazier gave a reception last evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Janvier, of McDonough, which was a very delightful occasion, as are all their social functions, "Mt. Vernon Place" being far-famed for its pleasant parties.

TOWNSEND TOPICS.

Mrs. James Wilson is suffering from acute rheumatism.

The W. C. T. U. held its regular meeting on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Ward, of near Locust Grove, is a guest of Miss Mary Watts near town.

The "Ladies Aid" met at the home of Mrs. Geo. M. D. Hart on Tuesday evening.

D. P. Hutchinson has secured a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery firm in Philadelphia.

L. L. Maloney, Miss Ella Maloney and Miss Nina Scott spent Sunday in Millington as guests of Dr. and Mrs. Jacob.

W. H. Money has sold his stock of goods, and Mrs. Dailey will open up a store in the building vacated by Mr. Money.

Messrs. L. B. Shockley and L. W. Lattomus are busily engaged in preparation for the new roller mill which they contemplate building soon.

A Tour to Washington at Exceedingly Low Rates.

Washington is to-day the handsomest city in America, and undoubtedly one of the most beautiful capitals in the world. That grand monumental building, the Capitol, has no counterpart. The new Congressional Library, with its statues its bas reliefs, and its marble halls, is a veritable palace. The great monument, five hundred and fifty-five feet high, is the loftiest memorial shaft in the world, and the National Museum has the reputation of being the most perfect in design for the purpose of any in existence. In point of interest it is second only to the famous British Museum of London. The three day tours of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are arranged to cover all these points of interest, and many more. The tour of this city is made under the personal escort of an experienced tourist agent, and every facility is afforded for a complete visit.

The next tour of the present series will leave New York and Philadelphia March 11. Round trip tickets including hotel accommodations and every necessary expense will be sold at rate of $14.50 from New York, $11.50 from Philadelphia, and at proportionate rates from other stations. Apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent 1196 Broadway, New York; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

A Perfect Tour to Perfect Florida.

As Florida at this season of the year is the most attractive and delightful section, of the Atlantic slope, so the Pennsylvania railroad at all times is the most delightful route of travel. First in its equipment and ervice it is also first in its tourist system. Admirably indeed does it convey its patrons to this land of health and beauty. Special trains of Pullman palace cars are provided all conveniences afforded, and everything possible done to add to the ease and comfort of the journey.

The next and last tour of the season to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia March 9. Tourists may return by regular trains until May 31, 1897. Excursion tickets, including railway transportation both ways, and Pullman accommodations and meals on special train going, will be sold at the following rates: From New York, $50 00; Philadelphia $48.00; Canandaigua, $52.85; Erie, $54.85; Pittsburg, $53.00; and at proportionate rates from other stations.

Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

SAVE THE BOYS.

We are earnestly seeking the health happiness and well being of our boys and youth; for that reason we want to call attention to a few things we think very much concerns them. 1st we will call attention to the cigarette law. We think perhaps it is not generally known what that law is, for the reason, it is violated every day, either by those who sell cigarrettes or by those who purchase, procure for, or give them to our boys.

If one reads the law carefully he will find it is not only the one who sells that is liable to be fined but any one who procures them in any way for a boy, will be fined or imprisoned.

We are very much in earnest about this matter, because we are very anxious about our boys. Our law-makers have very kindly given us a good law, but the trouble is, it is not enforced. It is a very sad fact to face—but fact it is—that there are very few boys in our town over twelve years of age who do not smoke—and a great many do it who are not that old. Smoking certainly does injure them mentally, physically and morally. To prove that the practice hurts them mentally we only have to look to our schools and colleges. Where ever boys and girls are educated in the same schools the girls almost always out-strip the boys. What is the reason for this? Almost all our boys and youth use tobacco in some form, and by its use the memory is impaired. The portion of the brain lying nearest to the nose and roof of the mouth is most concerned with memory and the intellectual powers in general. Common sense would teach us that the almost perpetual irritation by a poison such as tobacco is acknowledged to be, cannot be endured without injury to the organ of mind. Chas. Bulkley Hubbel, of the Board of Education, of New York, says: "I have found that a boy who smokes becomes morally and mentally weaker than those who do not I have observed that boys who are employed in business houses and smoke are often dishonest, and they never attain the success that non-smokers do." The physical effects are not less than the mental. Medical writers with out exception describe tobacco as a poison. When it is smoked in the cigar, cigarette or pipe the poisonous principles enter the smoke and are carried to the blood and are also absorbed by the skin. The complexion is rendered sallow and the face and body become lank and thin.

In the use of tobacco the mouth, throat and voice are injured by smoking more than chewing. The eyes and lungs come in for a large share of mischief. The stomach and digestive organs cannot fail to be disordered by it; The heart is not exempt from suffering, its intimate relation to the stomach and nervous system leads to irregular action and palpitation. The brain and nerves, however, suffer most from tobacco. The brain is the instrument of all motion, thought and feeling. You cannot move your finger or your tongue, you cannot see or hear or feel, you cannot think or reason, but by means of the brain. In one sense the brain is the man.

It is worthy of note that prize fighters in training for their brutal exhibitions abstain entirely from the use of tobacco. We may learn a lesson even from them. The Chicago "Inter-Ocean" said: "Out of thirty-two young men in New York City who were recently examined for West Point cadetship, only nine were accepted as physically sound. Such a note might well make our young men pause for a moment's thought. Beer, cigarettes, too much amusement, and the hidden vices are making havoc with the physical manhood of all our towns and cities."

The laws of health are the laws of God. No man can violate them without committing wrong. If the mental and physical effects are such, what shall we say of the moral effects. Tobacco leads away from good company, and into bad company. From the family circle and virtuous feminine society it is often excluded, from corrupt society never. The young man who takes into his mouth cigar, cigarette or pipe turns his back on home and on the temper of religion, and sets his face toward the saloon the barroom, the grog shop and the gamboling house.

The path of abstinence leads in the direction of sobriety, domestic enjoyment, chastity and religion. Great is the responsibility of every man and every woman in regard to the rising generation. Children are imitators; what they see us do they will do: and we are under the most solemn obligations as christians and moralists to set before them an example which it is safe for them to follow. In this point of view what shall be said of the parent the professing christian or minister of the gospel who is seen walking in the street or stepping from a saloon puffing a cigar?

What we want to do is to save our children. "Father Doyle at the annual convention of the Catholic Temperance Union of America, held in St. Louis last summer said: "If we own the children we own the future." We have a good law, but while we grieve over the non-enforcement of it, and wring our hands in helplessness, the words of Father Doyle come back to us and we believe that the women of this country can own the children. Start the little folks in the straight path and keep them there, and we will own the future Who will help us?

A White Ribboner.

Chapter 783, Vol. 19, Laws of Delaware.

AN ACT PROHIBITING THE SALE OF CIGARETTES TO MINORS UNDER THE AGE OF SEVENTEEN YEARS.

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act no person or persons shall, within this State, sell or give to, or purchase or procure for, or furnish or any way assist any minor, under the age of seventeen years, in obtaining cigarettes or papers specially prepared and intended to be used for the purpose of making cigarettes.

Section 2. That any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by indictment shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned for a term of not more three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Passed at Dover, April 11, 1893.

Chapter 646, Vol. 19, Laws of Delaware.

AN ACT TO FURTHER AMEND CHAPTER 418, VOLUME 14, LAWS OF DELAWARE.

* * * * * *

Section 14. It shall be unlawful for any person licensed to sell liquor, as herein provided, to sell, give away, or dispense any liquor on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday; to sell or give away liquor to any minor, insane person, habitual drunkard, or to any person at the time intoxicated; and whosoever shall do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars; and in case of a second conviction of such misdemeanor, he shall forfeit his licence, and shall not be capable of receiving a licence for the space of two years thereafter.

Worms In Children.

Mother Gray's Sweet Worm Powders, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure feverishness and destroy worms. At all druggists 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

You don't know

where you got that cold. Do you know where you can get the cure for it? Every drug store keeps Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. *It cures coughs and colds.*

FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINORS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRANSCRIPT:—Will you kindly publish the appended extracts from the Laws of the State of Delaware? They relate to safe guards which the legislature has wisely adopted in the interest of boys and young men. We think it advisable that the public should know the nature of these laws, that in case of their violation our right minded citizens may observe the fact and take proper action accordingly.

STEPHEN BOYER, JESSE L. SHEPHERD, EDW. REYNOLDS, G. E. HUKILL, JOSEPH BIGGS, W. H. MOORE, A. G. COX, ISAAC WOOD, FRANCIS H. MOORE, W. J. WILKIE, G. W. W. NAUDAIN, GEORGE D. KELLEY, JOHN W. JOLLS,

Chapter 237 Vol. 18, Laws of Delaware.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINORS.

Section 1. That any person who shall keep, maintain, or exhibit, by himself, his agent, or servant, any table, implement, device or thing, upon or with which any game is played with cards, dice, balls or any of them, or with any other implement or thing with which games of chance may be played, and shall permit or suffer to be played thereon or therewith any game which shall directly or indirectly bring any pecuniary or other compensation to pay such person, whether such compensation or pay shall be the rent, hire or pay for the use of the house, rooms or structure in which such game is played, or rent, hire, or pay for the use of the table, card, dice, balls, cues, implement, device, or any or all of them, or whether the playing of such game shall only tend to increase the trade, custom or sales of such person of any goods wares, merchandise, or articles kept for sale by such person, or shall in anywise directly or indirectly accrue to the benefit of such person, and whilst any such game is being played shall permit any minor under the age of eighteen years to be present except such minor shall be a member of his own family, or be accompanied by his parent or guardian, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall for every offense be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not less than ten days nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Passed at Dover, April 21, 1887.

Public Sale.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.—Stock and farming implements by Mrs. Louisa. Dockerty on the Elward L. Clarke farm one and a half miles north of St. Georges. D. P. Hutchison auctioneer.

FRIDAY MARCH 12.—Stock and Farming implements of Eugene Buckson, on the James M. Vandegrift home farm near McDonough, H. V. Buckson auctioneer, T. J. Smith, Clerk.

TUESDAY MARCH 16—Stock and Farming Implements of Philip Dixon, on the Columbus Watkins farm near VanDyke's School house on the road leading from Townsend to Dexter's corner. D. P Hutchison auctioneer.

FINE FABRICS FOR WOMEN.

Splendid Display of Novelties in Fine Stuffs Made at Wanamaker's Spring Opening.

A bewilderment of weaves looming up in dazzling style tells the story at Wanamaker's that ships have been unloading goods beautiful from across the sea and that trains have left great quantities of fine stuffs in which woman will appear radiant in summery days.

It is difficult to comprehend the immensity that belongs to the idea of a season's opening, and only a long, long walk in aisles and out, and from one corner of the great building will complete the tale. Here, there and everywhere rich material that feasts the eyes is gracefully displayed, and in the salon to the west of the center, which is devoted to exclusive fabrics, there are things to be dreamed about.

There's a rush for these things, too, for all the good folk who want to be arrayed beautifully during the days of summer take advantage of this first opportunity, many of them knowing that the European designs, which were ordered by the buyer in June, only arrived here in January, and nobody cares to wait so long for a new supply when the exclusives run out.

'Twill be a great season for openmesh material, which is attractively draped in the display, and shows a lacelike fineness. This is to be worn over colors of contrasting shades, and produces extremely rich effects.

Starting from this point, a walk through a bewildering array of linens, linen chiffons, etamines, fine cottons and grenadines tells a whole dressy volume.

Embroidered chiffons, with dainty figures, call for a great deal of attention, and just across the way the scintillating folds of a silk-and-wool novelty, with colored tinsel woven through, conveys an idea of shimmering beauty. A lingering look must be given to a whole case of organdie raye, in which harmonies of purple, violet, green and blue make music to the eyes. These blues, by the way, run in bright tones—Marie Louise, Yale and Napoleon are their names. These lead to the statement, also, that purple, lavender and heliotrope are to be ruling colors, and they, becomingly enough, are displayed in great quantities.

Imported pineapple grenadines in most attractive colors carry in their very appearance an indication of summer.

Fancy Swisses, sheer cotton dimities, and pique in hosts of colors are there. Then, there are light weight challies for balmy June days, and all sorts of popular goods, many in exclusive patterns and in large quantities. There are thousands of weaves in black, and all the weaves in colors are shown in the black.

An entirely new fabric, destined to become immensely popular, is known as "crispine." This is bound to have a great run because of its availability for bicycle wear, for use at the seashore and mountain and at home, as well. It is a peculiar material, of Yankee make, and is a combination of cotton and a fiber. It sets with a natural stiffness and crispness that requires no lining. This is shown exclusively in the New York and Philadelphia Wanamaker stores, and is in plain weaves, diagonals, whip-cords and fancy weaves.

All the "ultra" goods are not in yet, and there is still considerable to be added to the splendid exhibit of imported goods.—Edith Townsend in Philadelphia Times.

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1.00 per year.

DELAWARE CITY.

Miss Katie Akers is ill.

Miss Mary Higgins is quite sick.

Miss Bertie Clark has the measles.

Mrs. M. Smith was in town on Friday.

Mr. Z. Pool of McDonough was in town on Friday.

Miss Cora Bigger spent Friday with Miss Jennie Vail.

Dr. W. M. Ogle spent a few days in Philadelphia this week.

The steamer Major Reybold resumes her trips next Monday.

Joseph S. Dunlap, of Wilmington, was in town on Saturday.

Mrs. Eliza Ogle, of Wilmington, was in town for a day or two.

Mrs. John Warren has returned from a visit near Massey's Md.

The Rectory Improvement Society met on Monday evening at Miss Hunters.

Miss Bessie Price is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Lizzie Price, at Chesapeake City.

Miss Mattie Price spent Friday with her aunt Mrs. L. Price at Chesapeake City.

Miss Lidie Stout and Mr. and Mrs. Worman of Philadelphia spent Sunday in town.

On the evening on Shrove Tuesday a pancake party was given in the parish house.

Mrs. Paul Rosenthal, of Philadelphia, was entertaine by Mrs. N. Geo. Price this week.

The ladies of Christ P. E. Church have made the last payment on the debt on the parish house.

Misses Florence Hodgman and Laura Scott, of Wilmington, visited friends in town this week.

Mr. Norris Wilkerson entertained his brother G. L. Wilkerson and his bride last week over Sunday.

Mrs. Bradway has opened her popular and well known house "The Delaware City" at Atlantic City.

Miss Ella Braeman, of Philadelphia who has been visiting Miss Jennie Vail in Dutch Neck, returned home on Friday.

Rev. M. B. Dunlap and Mrs. Clara Downs of Wilmington, on Tuesday visited their brother F. D. Dunlap who is very ill.

Wednesday being Ash Wednesday appropriate services were held in Christ P. E. Church and St. Peter's R. C. Church.

On Tuesday next Rev. Mr. Dade of Smyrna, will preach in the Episcopal Church. During lent there wil be visiting clergymen to preach each Tuesday evening.

There be a formal opening of the Young Men's Christian Association rooms on Friday 12th. Addresses will be made by the pastor Rev. H S. Thompson, Rev. Vaughan Collins and others.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The Delaware City Public School has just ended its Sixth month. There are 195 pupils in attendance, 34 of these have been present every day during the month, 13 every day during the term. Those receiving an average of 90 per centum or over are: Alida Dunlap, of the Academic Department. Laura Householder, May Evengam, John Cain, George Ubil, Elvena Jones, and Emma Rulon of Grammar Department, Sadie Bristow, Lottie Adler. Henry Imker, Laura Young, Caroline Clark, Maud Clark, Alice Reybold, Edna VanHekle, Mira Nickle, Helen Jester, and Titus Irons of the Intermediate Department. George Householder, Albert Clayton, Carl Aker, Lional Bright, Ella Wortz, Verta Wingate, Isabella Reybold, Alice Hickey, Marion Clark, and Lidie Nickle of the Primary Department.

Tour to Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company runs many delightful tours, but none more delightful than those to Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington. These embrace a territory peculiarly rich in attractions. Superbly situated, famous in history, the capitol of the grandest nation on earth, these three cities form a trio unsurpassed in interest to Americans. Old Point is also one of the most popular and luxurious perennial resorts of the continent.

The next personally conducted tour will leave New York and Philadelphia March 18th. Tickets including transportation, meals, en route in both directions, transfers of passengers and baggage, hotel accommodations at Old Point Comfort, Richmond and Washington, and carriage ride about Richmond—in fact every necessary expense for a period of six days—will be sold at rate of $35.00 from New York, Brooklyn, and Newark, $34.00 from Trenton, $33.00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other stations.

Tickets will also be sold to Old Point Comfort and return direct by regular trains within six days, including transportation, luncheon on going trip, and one and three-fourths days' board at Old Point, at rate of $16.00 from New York, Brooklyn, and Newark, $15.00 from Trenton, $14.00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other stations.

Apply to ticket agencies, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent Broad Street Station Philadelphia.

MIDDLETOWN MARKETS.

PRODUCE.

Creamery Butter, lb	25c
Country Butter, lb	20@22c
Eggs, doz	14@15c
Lard, lb	6@8c
Potatoes	20@25
Spring chickens	10c
Apples per basket	45c

GRAIN.

Wheat, No. 1, bus	85c
Wheat, No. 2, bus	83c
Timothy Seed, bus	2 00
Clover Seed, bus	5 50
Corn, yellow, bus	23
Corn, cob, bus	23c
Oats, bus	22c

Woman's Work

Is never done, and it is especially wearing and wearisome to those whose blood is impure and unfit properly to tone, sustain, and renew the wasting of nerve, muscle and tissue. It is more because of this condition of the blood that women are run down,

Tired, Weak, Nervous,

Than because of the work itself. Every physician says so, and that the only remedy is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood purifier and vitalizer like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For the troubles *Peculiar to Women* at change of season, climate or life, or resulting from hard work, nervousness, and impure blood, thousands have found relief and cure in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER AND COOK!

ARE YOU PUZZLED TO KNOW

What to get for . . . . Breakfast, Dinner and Supper?

These early Spring days, when everybody's appetite wants tempting. A visit to DEVALINGER'S will help you out. He has choicest GROCERIES and vegetables, fine, fresh, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and a great variety of dainties for the

MARCH BILL OF FARE.

Real "good times" articles at "hard times" prices:

A No. 1 Mackeral,	10c.	Best Rice,	5c.
No. 2 Mackeral,	9c.	Prunes,	8, 10, 12c.
Bloaters,	2 for 5c.	Dried Peaches,	8, 10, 12c.
Cod Fish,	5c.	Dried Apples,	8c.
A No. 1 Rio Coffe,	18c.	Macaroni	8c.
Chocolate,	30c.		

Best of Meats, Salt and Fresh—Poultry, at lowest prices for the CASH.

☞ Postal Card Orders Delivered Free of Charge.

C. DeVALINGER, Town Hall, MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Mrs. DeForm—Now that baby was three weeks old, John, we must send out his cards to let folks know the dear little fellow has arrived.

John (as the baby yells)—Er—ah—my dear, don't you think he'll make the announcement himself?

Mother—'Mary, that young Spinners has been paying a great deal of attention to you of late. Do you think he means business?" Mary (with a far-away look)—"I'm afraid he does, mother. He is the agent for a bicycle firm and he has done nothing but try to sell me a bicycle ever since he has been coming here."

LARGE PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Valuable Personal Property!

The undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on the farm known as the James M. Vandegrift Home Farm, one-quarter of a mile from McDonough, on the road leading from Odessa to St. Georges, on

Friday, March 12th, 1897,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M., SHARP,

His Entire Stock and Farming Implements:

10 Horses and Mules

No. 1.—Slipby, roan mare, 6 years old, sound. This mare will be sold with a guarantee to drive 10 miles an hour, and can trot a mile in 3 minutes.
No. 2.—Anna, bay mare, 7 years old, kind in single or double harness, safe for a lady to drive.
No. 3.—Lynda, roan mare, 6 years old. good farm and brood mare.
No. 4.—Bessie, bay mare, 9 years old, a first-class farm mare.
No. 5.—Charley, sorrel horse, 10 years old, good work horse and true as steel to pull.
No. 6.—Bill, bay horse, 8 years old, very stylish driver.
Nos.

LUMBER ...and... COAL!

BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds
INCLUDING
Yellow Pine and Hemlock Frame, White Pine and Hemlock Boards and Fencing, Siding, Flooring, Shingles—
(Several Grades)
Roofing Lath, Plastering Laths and Pickets.
MILL WORK OF ALL KINDS!
Paints of the Best Manufactures.
BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL
...LIME...
DRAIN TILE and Woven Cedar PICKET FENCE.
BEST VEINS OF
HARD AND SOFT COAL.
FULL STOCK! LARGE VARIETY!

G. E. HUKILL
Middletown, Del.

FIRE INSURANCE

FIRE OR LIGHTNING?
not, if you will apply to one of the Ag'ts of the
...Kent County...
Mutual Insurance Co.,
You can obtain Insurance at Low Rates
This Company is Mutual, and you will only pay what the Insurance Costs, as any Amount in Excess of Cost will be Returned in Dividends or at Termination of Policy
Wm. DENNEY, Sec'y
D. B. MALONEY G B. MONEY
Agent, Townsend, Del. Delaware City.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," *by return Mail.* 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

Stop, Look and Listen!

Weare now offering to the pu blic the best and cheapest line of
CLOTHING
FOR FALL AND WINTER
Wear, consisting of
Beavers, Friezes, Kerseys, Tricots, Montagnacs and Suitings,
All of the latest popular patterns and styles that have ever been offered to the trade.
Employing none but skilled workingmen and being large cash buyers, with an experience extending over a period of fifty years, thereby gaining and actual practical knowledge of the business, we are placed in a position to give you more value for your money than any other house in the city.
You will find that it will pay you to visit our immense stores an examine our stock of Ready-Made and Custom Clothing before purchasing elsewhere. Recollect we are leaders in our line—others follow—and that all goods sold by us are strictly as we represent them.
Just look at our prices, We offer:
250 Suits, broken lots, at $3.50 per suit.
250 Men's Suits at $5.00, sold elsewhere at $10.00.
300 Men's Superfine All Wool Cassimere Suits at $10.00 sold elsewhere at $16.00
100 Children's Suits at $1.25, sold elsewhere at $2.00.
100 Children's Suits at $2.00, sold elsewhere at $3.00.
100 Boys' and Youth's Suits at $4, sold elsewhere at $8.00.
350 Fall Overcoats at $5.00 to $10.00, sold elsewhere at $10.00 to $15.00.
375 Men's Overcoats at $5 to $15.00; sold elsewhere at $10.00 to $20.00.
1000 Pair of Pants at $1.50, market value $3.00:
All other goods in proportion.
Samples sent on application and estimates cheerfully given.

Garitee & Son,
Tower Hall Clothing Bazaar, No. 518 Market Street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

Have You Read
The Philadelphia **TIMES** This Morning?

THE TIMES is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

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Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds' Building at 7 o'clock

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

Lord Delaware Circle, No. 16, Brotherhood of the Union. Meets 1st and 3d Friday, McWhorter's Hall at 8 p. m.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAR., 6 1897

Of Interest To Farmers

KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS.

How many farmers keep an account; that is, an expense and cash account? All farmers should keep such record of all moneys received and expended on the farm. How many when asked the question, How did you come out this year, did your income exceed your expenses, etc? for the life of them they cannot tell. They know they had a living and sold a little hay and corn in the fall, also a few hogs, probably a cow, but they can't tell at what price.

The farmer of all men has time every evening to jot down in a small book the day's sales and expenses; how interesting at the end of the year to count up each side of the account, and see how you stand. Have a cash account and an account for receipts; that is, put down all moneys spent off the farm on one page, and on another all received. Give the farm credit for all house rent, such as dwellings, barns, etc., at what you would have to pay for same if rented. Credit farm with all feed sold or kept for use, all cattle hogs, sheep and horses sold, pasture, wood, your own living, etc. Charge farm with all labor and expeuse, taxes, improvements, etc. Don't get your services too high; estimate your own services by what you would be willing to pay another man for the same work. I urge farmers to try this plan and you will become better acquainted with your own business, and be surprised at the ned of the year. Try it, beginning March 1 or April 1.

Keep plenty of wood ashes and salt in the horses' feed trough at all times.

It will pay you to breed your farm mares this year, if they are good ones. If they are not good, keep selling and trading until you get good ones. A good team tells a good farmer.

The speculativefever is still strong among farmers as well as other people. We were surprised to be informed by one of our farmer friends—the last man that one would think would be a speculator—that he had just lost $1800 in margins on wheat speculations. Yet we fancy that man's place is mortgaged for all it is worth and suspect that at least part of the money lost was borrowed. We have frequently exposed the methods of bucket shops and brokers who try to rope the countrymen into buying on margins. This is nothing but straightout gambling, but seems useless to preach against it. I would not speculate any more than I would burn good money. We know of several "calamity shouters" among farmers whose non-success in their business is due to speculation of one form or anotfier.—American Agriculturist.

SITTING HENS.

A hen that is gentle and will allow one to move her off and on the nest without showing any sign of fright will usually make a good sitter, but hens that are easily frightened and appear to be unsettled when on the nes t should not be allowed to sit, for they will invariably break some of their eggs and probably hatch very few chickens. There are some varieties of games that resemble the Leghorn in disposition, and while they cannot be properly classed as non-sitters, they make very poor sitters and should only be kept as layers. On the farm where the hens have unlimited range, the games make an excellent mother, but when the chickens are raised in a small yard they are undesirable, as they will frequently try to kill the chickens of other hens. In selecting good sitters it would be hard to find a breed that could improve upon the Plymouth Rocks. The Bramas and Cochins are too large and clumsy to make good sitters, but a medium sized Plymouth Rock hen proves almost always satisfactory.

A mistake that is often made in selecting a sitter is in her size. A small light hen will stand less change of breaking her eggs and will raise the chickens better than one that is unusually large and heavy. Owing to the smallness and lightness of a bantam, it is very rare that one breaks its eggs or kills its chickens. Old hens are lighter that young ones, and while they do not lay very many eggs, a few should be kept as sitters.

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